

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GLADSTONE DECLARES FOR MUNICIPAL SALOONS.

THE Bishop of Chester, an advocate of a modified form of the Gothenburg System of public control of the liquor traffic, read at a recent public meeting in Aberdeen a letter written by Mr. Gladstone to Lord Thring on the question of temperance legislation in England, which letter is exciting considerable interest on both sides of the sea. His present position has surprised the temperance reformers and strengthened the movement for reform through municipal control. The text of the letter is as follows:

"For many years I have been strongly of opinion that the principle of selling liquor for the public profit only offered the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and almost contemptible predicament, which is a disgrace to the country. I am friendly to Local Option, but it can be no more than a partial and occasional remedy. The mere limitation of numbers—the ideal of Parliament for the last twenty years—is, if pretending to the honor of a remedy, little better than an imposture. The growth of the system of tied houses continually aggravates the prevailing mischief. Of details I do not speak; but in principle you are working on the only lines either promising or tenable. I am glad to see that Mr. Chamberlain is active in your cause."

In response to the remonstrances of the temperance advocates, Mr. Gladstone made an explanation to the effect that he did not intend to withdraw his support from the Local Option movement; but that in his opinion the proposed reform would prove inadequate, and more radical remedies would be found necessary, and municipalization, he thought, was an advance upon Local Option.

Mr. Gladstone's Marvelous Insight.—"Mr. Gladstone, with that marvelous insight which he always displays when reasons of party policy do not urge him to blur his outlines and leave his contours vague and fluffy, touches on the various forms of temperance legislation, and finds them wanting. . . . We will not stop to inquire whether Mr. Gladstone did not last year give his sanction as Prime Minister to a Local Option Bill, and present a partial and occasional remedy as if it were a full solution of the problem. Nor, again, will we ask whether Mr. Gladstone, in his first Administration, was not responsible for the system of limiting licenses, and so conferring a partial monopoly on a set of privileged persons, and whether this 'imposture' of reducing licenses, as he now terms it, did not receive a subsequent sanction from his legislative projects. It is enough that Mr. Glad-

stone now sees clearly that neither Local Option nor limiting licenses will afford a cure for the evils complained of by the Temperance Party, and that some better scheme of reform has got to be discovered. The truth is, Local Option would in most cases produce worse evils than those at present in existence. In a few instances, the Temperance Party might carry the poll, but in the majority the people would vote as they think,—namely, that the poor man has a right to get his liquor at the public-house, and to drink it there in comfort. But who can doubt that a victory for the publican, of the kind we have described, would have an anti-temperance effect? It would give a popular sanction to the use of intoxicants, and would convince the publicans that they need not be nervous. At present, the ordinary licensed victualer feels himself as belonging to a tolerated class, and is very much on his good behavior. Who can pretend he would be equally anxious not to offend, if he had just beaten the teetotalers hip and thigh? The limitation of the numbers of publicans is a useless absurdity. It does not stop drinking, and it has the effect of making a huge pecuniary present to those brewers who happen to be in possession of licenses, and who can keep their houses respectable enough not to forfeit them.

"The more one considers the principle underlying the Gothenburg system, the more strongly one becomes convinced that it is the only hopeful line to follow."—*The Spectator, London.*

The Gothenburg System an Illusion.—"Now the question is, who has been playing this trick on Mr. Gladstone, who, after completely adopting as a party plank the principle of Local Option, has declared to the Bishop of Chester that Local Option is an imposture, and that the only hopeful form of temperance legislation is the Gothenburg system; indeed, he has long thought thus? We are aware that Mr. Gladstone was slow to adopt Local Option. Some years ago he and Sir William Harcourt were, if we mistake not, almost the only members of the Liberal Party whose votes were not recorded as committed to the principle. But that attitude was regarded as necessary so long as the party as a whole had not formally adopted it. We can imagine Mr. Gladstone to have always preferred the Gothenburg system, even when he was consenting to the Local Option views of the temperance reformers in his party. Having so consented, however, it is a strange aberration to characterize the principle of Local Option as he now does. As for the Gothenburg system, it is an illusion, if not, as Mr. Gladstone says of Local Option, an imposture. It is a plan by which the sale of intoxicating drink is monopolized by the Government, whose selling officials would have no advantage from the amount sold. The idea of it is that it shall be carried out without profit to any one, but it affords such a simple method of taxation that the tendency always is to make a margin of profit, and, with a view to revenue, to sell as much as possible. This is a degrading position for a Government to be in, and it results in the liquor traffic being fortified against abolition by the unwillingness of the Government to part with a measure of raising revenue. The Gothenburg system is not, however, incompatible with Local Option. Norway enjoys Local Option, and has prohibition in some places and the Gothenburg system in others. It has the two working side by side, and the result is said to be pretty clearly on the side of Prohibition."—*The Witness, Montreal.*

A More Difficult Reform than Local Option.—"To us in Canada, this [Local Option] does not appear to be a very radical demand, but in Great Britain, where in the past the traffic has been so buttressed with legislative kindness, the proposition has caused much excitement and opposition. Even Mr. Gladstone appears to be afraid to trust the people to Home Rule in this respect, and is inclined to fall in with one branch of the Gothenburg system as a substitute—a law, by the way, which is also supported by Mr. Chamberlain. The Gothenburg law makes the State the saloon-keeper, puts civil servants in charge as liquor

dealers, and doles out the liquids as the people ask for them! While Mr. Gladstone leans to this idea, which has hitherto been chiefly championed by the Episcopal Bishop of Chester, apparently under the impression that it is the antipodes of Local Option, he seems to forget, or he does not know, that with this system Norway also has Local Option, and in such constituencies as prefer it no liquors are sold. The contrast, we are told by close observers, is decidedly against the State-officered saloons.

"What effect Mr. Gladstone's attitude may have on the Parliamentary efforts now put forth in favor of securing a Local Option law remains to be seen. It may be that, tentatively, Great Britain will elect to try the Gothenburg system. But it will be a more difficult task to get the sanction of the Imperial Parliament to a transfer of the retail sale of intoxicants from private individuals to State officials than to secure the passage of a Local Option law. The adoption of the Gothenburg system will be opposed by progressive temperance men, as well as by the publicans and wholesale dealers, whereas the Local Option system has at least the enthusiastic support of temperance leaders both in and out of the Imperial Parliament." — *The Advertiser, London, Can.*

Municipalization a Gain over License, under Certain Conditions. — "What Mr. Gladstone says about Local Option is unquestionably true. It is too local and too optional. . . . As for municipalization of the drink traffic to reinforce Local Option, it depends a great deal upon the details of such a scheme whether it will be an improvement or not over the license system. Municipal saloons, deprived, as the South Carolina dispensaries are deprived, of the facilities for social drinking, treating, etc., and also deprived of all features of either public or private profit, would be unquestionably a gain over the license system, and a change which Prohibitionists could heartily welcome, even though they could not accept it as a final solution. If this is what Mr. Gladstone means, his latest utterances will prove a powerful auxiliary to the temperance cause. In any event it is a cheering indication that his personal interest has been at last so keenly aroused to the importance of the issue involved in the drink evil." — *The Voice (Proh.), New York.*

ISSUES OF THE COMING ELECTIONS.

WHAT are the issues of the coming elections? The campaign speeches that have thus far been delivered have failed to throw very satisfactory light on this natural question. Both parties are in a somewhat disorganized state and badly divided on the issues, the Tariff and the currency, now most prominently before the people; but the utterances of the two opposing party leaders in the House of Representatives, Mr. Reed and Mr. Wilson, may be regarded at least as representative. In the October *North American Review*, they endeavor to define the issues of the coming elections from their divergent standpoints, and we give the substance of their statements.

William L. Wilson.

"When the people voted the Democratic Party into power, after long and deliberate debate, they did so because, as President Harrison admitted in his last message, they were in favor of a 'new policy.' The policy included not only a reversal of much past Republican legislation, but reform, through closer responsibility to the people, in the administration of the Government generally. The chief reforms called for by the popular revolution may be thus summarized; *first*, a repeal of the Sherman Act for the purchase and storage of silver bullion; *second*, a repeal of the Federal Election Law; *third*, an administration of our pension system alike just to the soldier and to the taxpayer, and which should carefully discriminate between justice and liberality to the one, and profligacy and partisanship at the expense of the other; *fourth*, greater economy in public expenditures; *fifth*, an extension of the reform of the civil service; and *lastly*, but preeminently, the repeal of the McKinley Bill, and a return to Tariff taxation for revenue only. So long and so important a catalogue seems like 'reformation in a flood,' and any party which could carry out such a programme, even under the most favorable circumstances, should deserve the gratitude and support of the people. But no fair man will sit in judgment upon the efforts of the Democratic Party who does not recognize that

it has been hampered by two great obstacles, at every stage of its work, for which it was not itself at all responsible. The first was that its control of the Senate proved to be more nominal than real. In a full Senate it would have had a majority only by the casting vote of the Vice-President. With the existing vacancies in the Senate, it could spare but one vote, and still have a majority. And no one will deny that party fealty sits rather lightly on more than one Senator accredited to the Democratic Party. The second was that the party came into power when the sky was already darkening with the clouds of a financial storm, and that the storm soon broke in great fury, despite the faithful efforts of the Administration to allay it."

Summarizing the work of the Democratic Congress, undertaken in obedience to the mandate of the people referred to above, Mr. Wilson says:

"Surely it is no insignificant list which shows economy in expenditure, with a lightening of the taxes which the people pay for the support of their Government, and a much greater lightening of the taxes which they pay for the support of private industries; an improvement and purification of the pension system, which was so rapidly degenerating into a National scandal; the wiping out of a law that was fraught with menace to sound finance, and whose repeal opens the way for a proper settlement of that difficult issue; the obliteration of election laws which lay right across the grain of our Federal system, and whose enforcement never failed to produce exasperation and bitter feeling, and to involve wasteful and irresponsible expenditures of public money; and a continued advance in the rescue of our civil service from spoils."

Considering next the question whether the Republicans would have done better, Mr. Wilson asks:

"What good results either to the country or to the party can be expected from turning over the next Congress to the Republicans? Not one of the things I have enumerated would they have even attempted to do, with the possible exception of the repeal of the Sherman Law, which they themselves put upon us in 1890. Against every other reform, whether accomplished in full or imperfect measure, they have stubbornly fought.

"With a Republican Congress there could have been no action on the Federal election laws, no repeal of the McKinley Bill, not one cent's lessening of public taxes or of the tribute paid by the people to the Sugar Trust and other monopolies; no reduction in the expenditures, and no abolition of useless offices. With a Republican administration, there would have been no purification of the pension system and no advancement of civil-service reform. . . .

"The Democratic Party, by principle and tendency, by the tradition of its elders and its steady momentum, tends to economy, to low taxes, to revenue tariffs, immediate responsibility to the people, and no Federal interference with local rule. These are the very essentials of free and pure Government. If the people want these things—and surely they need them more than at any other time in their history—that party, and that party alone, is the instrument they must use to secure them. Upon other great issues also the scale turns in its favor. It is as trustworthy as its opponents on the money question, while its ancient financial traditions are sounder than those of any great and long-lived party we have ever had. And, what is truly a crowning merit, it is, and ever has been, a National party.

"The Republican Party, by its traditions and tendencies, the teachings of its leaders, past and present, and its whole history, has a steady momentum toward sectionalism, high Government, interference with local rule and local control of elections, extravagant expenditures, heavy taxes, bounties, subsidies, and exorbitant protection. 'Ideas of governmental meddling and centralization dominate it; class interests hold it firmly to evil courses.' These things are incompatible with free and pure Government. The American people need none of these things; only a small minority really desires them."

Thomas B. Reed.

"Has the Democratic Party those qualities which fit it to govern this country at this time? . . .

"We have had this country under the government of that party for a year and a half, and what has been the result? I am not going to tell. There is such an embarrassment of riches that one hardly knows which way to turn. If you examine the question of

finance from the point of view of the relation between the income and the expenditures of the country, and find as great expenditures as when the country was at the height of its prosperity, you see that even the one virtue the Democracy have striven to adorn by their example does not abide with them, and that as economists they have attained failure so great that it would be conspicuous had there not been worse failures everywhere else. If one wished to comment on the Tariff performance there is absolutely no room left. After the President and Gorman and Wilson had elapsed into longed-for silence, there was not left in stock any expressions of reproach and contempt. . . .

"One important, nay, one indispensable prerequisite for the good government of this country by a party in power must be that that party shall be agreed within itself. If it is agreed, then you know what it will do. If it be discordant and belligerent, what it will do nobody can tell. . . .

"Nor can we hope that such a party will continue to do nothing, or, to speak more exactly, to rest on the bad things they have already done. . . .

"Prosperity does not perch upon uncertainty. Even if the Gorman-Brice Bill be as beautiful as its authors think it is, even if it be deserving of that lofty praise bestowed by its enemies, the praise of superiority over the McKinley Bill, it can never ripen fruit as long as these noisy boys are shaking and clubbing the tree. . . .

"Business cannot revive on such terms. Of course, business must move somewhat, the prostrate form must stagger to its feet, because suspended animation long continued is death, and we are not going to die. There is not stupidity enough in this nation to kill it.

"But until we are assured that the hands of these destroyers are stricken down, until this country knows that these leaders are bound over to keep the peace, there can be no revival of business which will do more than sparsely fill the empty shelves of our retail stores. . . .

"At this moment, it is hard to see how the bright days before the second reign of Grover Cleveland can be renewed until the same or wiser conditions are re-established. The great motive power of our progress in civilization and comfort is the wide distribution of the wealth of the country which is the result of keeping all our people employed. This it is which constitutes the purchasing power of this country, which has made the mill-wheels turn and set the factory machinery in motion. No foreign commerce can make up for that; for whatever we cannot make because it is made abroad pays no wages to our workmen, to our managers and superintendents, and furnishes no profits with which our mill-owners and factory companies can extend their plant and employ the builder and his host of employees. When one mill in my district diminishes its pay-roll 40 per cent., and pays its people \$117,000 less per year for 700 hands employed, or more than \$168 for each—and that instance is multiplied by thousands—we are longer taking the strides toward comfort, happiness, and civilization which we had been taking for the thirty years before the fatal mistake of 1892.

"Nevertheless we shall survive all this, and the lesson for which we have paid such a terrible price will be a lesson never to be forgotten while this generation lingers on the shores of Time."

These utterances are retrospective, and studiously avoid any definite reference to future legislation. The following editorial of *The New York Evening Post* (Ind.), is an attempt to forecast the future of political parties:

Signs of a Rearrangement of Parties.—"There are some signs in the political firmament of a rearrangement of parties on new lines. At the present time, the silver question appears to show the sharpest lines of cleavage. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has followed his colleague into the ranks of the Populists; Senator Dubois, of Idaho, has declared his intention to do so unless the Republican Party does something at its next National Convention which everybody knows it will not do—*i.e.*, declare for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. On the other hand, Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, has gone into the Populist camp, leading at least half of the Democrats of the State after him. The other half, or whatever the fraction may be, remain behind, and have put up a ticket of their own. In Ohio, Congressman Harter has declared that he cannot take part in the campaign

because the Democrats have put themselves on a Free-Silver platform. The foremost Democrat in Arkansas, Mr. Clifton R. Breckinridge, has been deposed and virtually banished because he voted for the repeal of the Sherman Act. The Democratic Party in the South is honeycombed with Populism. . . .

"These movements point to a Republican split in some States, and to a Democratic split in others, on the silver question. . . .

"There are some new lines of cleavage discernible on the Tariff question also. It is safe to say that a majority of the Republican Party to-day consider the McKinley Bill a great blunder, both politically and economically. A great many, perhaps not a majority, consider Protection antiquated, and would prefer lower duties if they were enacted by a Republican instead of a Democratic Congress. . . .

"A Tariff is now in force which cannot be changed in its general features before the year 1897. In the mean time it is certain that new issues will come up, obscuring the Tariff question and casting it more and more into the shadow. It is certain, too, that changes in industry of an important character will take place, and especially in the woolen industry. There will be new situations to deal with. The repeal of the McKinley Bill is itself a new situation. Nobody talks now of reenacting that measure. The demand of the country for Tariff peace is likely to be heeded, even though neither party may be fully satisfied. There may be some making of faces and calling of names, but nothing more serious between the two parties is anticipated at present. It is not impossible that both may join in framing the next Tariff Bill as New England and the South joined in that of 1857.

"What else is there for the old parties to struggle over? Even the negro question has faded away. When the Louisiana sugar planters declare that 'negro supremacy' is a mere stalking-horse, and that they are not to be deterred by it from joining the Republicans, the rest of us may conclude that the country is safe. While the signs of party cleavage are thus visible, it is not easy to say what will come next. Apparently the currency question offers more room and scope for new party crystallization than any other."

INDICTMENT OF SUGAR-TRUST OFFICIALS.

THE Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia has at last found indictments against President H. O. Havemeyer and J. E. Searles of the Sugar Trust for their refusal to answer some of the questions put to them by the Senate Committee, which investigated the scandals connected with the Tariff Bill's sugar schedule. The cases may be called for argument on October 12.

The indictments are extraordinary in form. They go into the history of the sugar-schedule, reciting the provisions of the McKinley Act, and saying that its sugar clauses "were of great benefit and advantage to the interests of a certain corporation called the American Sugar-Refining Company." The passage of the Wilson Bill is described in detail, and its fate in the Senate. With reference to the examination of the indicted officers and the questions which they declined to answer, the indictments say:

"These matters were especially pertinent to so much of the inquiry as had for its object the ascertainment, as a matter of fact, whether the said amendments to the Tariff Bill had been made by the refining company, or whether they had been permitted to dictate the amendments in consideration of the large sums of money contributed by the company to the Campaign Committee of the Democratic Party to aid in the election to the Senate of members of that party."

The Public Will Try the Trusts, if the Courts Do Not.—"The information desired by the Committee related to the giving of money. It involved the amounts given, the names of persons to whom these amounts were given, and the purposes for which they were given. Refusal to answer questions of this character is not an offense against the laws of the United States or against the laws of the District of Columbia, but it is an offense against the Senate and its right of inquiry into public transactions affecting the integrity of its members. The privileges and rights of the Senate are specifically enumerated in the Revised Statutes.

"This, then, is the exact measure of the offense charged. Trial of such an offense, should the indictments be sustained, would exhaust all the facts concerning the alleged illegitimate use of

money for Sugar-Trust purposes. Therefore, the proceeding, if it be tenable, will uncover everything which the public has affirmed or suspected concerning the questionable methods of Mr. Havemeyer and his colleagues.

"It cannot be maintained that this is an inquisition into private business. The private business of the men interested in the Sugar Trust is the making, the buying and selling of sugar. The offense charged by the public against them is the debauching of Government through its legislative branch. . . .

"The indictments constitute a great gain. They will either be pushed, or they will be smothered. If they are pushed, it will be in open court before judge and jury, with the whole world as a spectator and a critic. If they are smothered, they will be retried, without any limitations of judicial procedure, in every decent newspaper in the land and in the mind of every man who has brains enough to realize that American citizenship carries with it the obligation to discriminate between the good and the bad, the honest and the dishonest forces in Governmental affairs."

—*The Eagle (Dem.), Brooklyn.*

Why not Prosecute for the Graver Crime?—"The indictment of the President and Treasurer of the Sugar Trust for refusing to answer certain questions put by the Senate Investigating Committee will probably not disturb them very much. They did answer certain other questions, and in a way to make them highly culpable under the law, but nothing has ever come of it. They nevertheless received generous consideration at the hands of Congress in the framing of the Tariff Law, and the executive department of the Government has not seen fit to call them to account. This District of Columbia indictment must consequently cause them some amusement.

"That Havemeyer, Seales, and the other engineers of the Trust are open and daily breakers of the law admits of no question. There is the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which is being violated. And the new Tariff Act has a section which makes such combinations or agreements unlawful when entered into by persons engaged in the importation of any article into the United States, for the purpose of preventing competition or of raising the market price, and exposes the authors to fine and imprisonment. But Mr. Havemeyer made free admission, before the Senate Investigating Committee, that his trust was organized especially to advance and control the price of sugar, and that it had succeeded. . . . And yet President Cleveland went out of his way in his last inaugural address to extend the promise of an attack upon such conspiracies. Would not some of the promptness and vigor of action and ingenuity of legal resources which characterized the course of the Administration in the Chicago strikes, be wholesome in this case? The contrast is altogether too striking to escape popular comment; and it is being used by the Populists on the Western stump with an effect apparently too telling for the comfort of the conservative interests of the land."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

THE PRESENT COINAGE OF SILVER.

THE coinage of silver is proceeding at the United States mints. During the month of July \$430,000 were coined, during August \$728,000, and during September \$762,000. In a letter on the subject, Secretary Carlisle stated that his authority for coining the silver was conferred by that section of the Sherman Act which provides that 2,000,000 ounces of the bullion should be coined each month until July 1, 1891, and as much thereafter as "might be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes," which are retired and canceled as fast as they are presented. It is charged by Republicans and Anti-Silver Democrats that while the Secretary may technically have the authority to coin the silver, yet no necessity for it now exists, and his course is determined solely by campaign considerations.

Almost an Immoral Act.—"The mint is still engaged in coining dishonest silver dollars. They may well be called dishonest, for at the present price of silver they are intrinsically worth only forty-nine cents. Thus, more than one-half of the nominal value is mere breath of Congress, and to that extent the coin is fiat money pure and simple. In September 672,200 silver dollars were manufactured, making 1,843,631 since the resumption of the

coinage three months ago, and raising the out-turn under the present Administration to a total of 2,269,423.

"It is a disgraceful record. There is not an atom of justification for the further manufacture of buzzard dollars. They are not needed by the Treasury, and have long been distrusted and detested by the people. Indeed, the coinage of the seigniorage is almost an immoral act on the part of the present Administration, for, if ever a man was pledged to the lips against any financial policy, Mr. Cleveland is so pledged against the work which the mint is now doing at the bidding of Secretary Carlisle. In permitting this work to go on month after month, the President must be regarded as assuming the responsibility. It is a bad blot upon a financial record which in other respects is stainless."

—*The Herald (Ind.), Boston.*

A Matter of No Importance.—"As the matter stands to-day, there is no special interest attaching to the small addition to the silver-dollar currency which the seigniorage causes. So also the change of notes for dollars cannot give rise to any concern; it adds nothing to the value of currency, since for each new dollar put out other than the seigniorage a Treasury-note is canceled. Hence, altogether, as a mere currency question, the proceeding is of no present importance."—*The Financial Chronicle (Ind.), New York.*

A Campaign Trick.—"Some of the Eastern banks are up in arms against Secretary Carlisle on account of his course in coining the silver seigniorage, and are demanding his removal. It is claimed that Mr. Carlisle is incompetent for the place, that foreign investors have lost all confidence in him, and that foreign capital will shun this country so long as he remains at the head of the Treasury Department. There may be also some politics behind this movement. The coining of silver dollars is no doubt a campaign trick, and intended for political effect upon the voters in the South and West. But while it might have a conciliatory effect upon the silverites of those sections, it may possibly produce a bad effect on the Democratic vote in New York and New England, and if the President has made up his mind that he wants to get rid of Mr. Carlisle this coinage business furnishes a very good excuse."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE UPHELD.

THE United States Circuit Court of Appeals (Justice Harlan reading the opinion) has rendered a decision in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad employees, restrained from striking in a body by Judge Jenkins. The decision materially modifies Judge Jenkins' injunction, and reverses it in part. While sustaining that part of the injunction which restrained the railroad employees from entering into a combination to quit with the intention of crippling the property or preventing the operation of the road, the Court declares it to be a violation of the rights of the employees to enjoin them, as Judge Jenkins did, "from so quitting the service . . . with or without notice, as to cripple the property or prevent or hinder the operation of the road," and this part of the order is to be stricken out. The essential distinction between these two prohibitions, not altogether clear at first sight, is brought out in the following elucidation of the Court:

"The general inhibition upon combinations and conspiracies formed with the object and intent of crippling the property and embarrassing the operation of the railroads must be construed as referring only to acts of violence, intimidation, and wrong. We do not interpret the words last above quoted as embracing the case of employees who, being dissatisfied with the proposed reduction of their wages, merely withdraw on that account, singly or by concerted action, from the service of the receivers, using neither force nor threats, persecution nor intimidation toward employees who do not join them, nor any device to molest, hinder, alarm, or interfere with others who take or desire to take their places.

"These employees having taken service, first with the company and afterward with the receivers, under a general contract of employment which did not limit the exercise of the right to quit the service, their peaceful cooperation, as the result of friendly argument, persuasion, or conference among themselves, in asserting the right of each and all to refuse further service under a schedule of reduced wages, would not have been illegal or criminal, although they may have so acted in the firm belief and expectation that a simultaneous quitting without notice would temporarily inconvenience the receivers and the public. If in good faith and peaceably they exercise their right of quitting the service, intending thereby only to better their condition by securing such wages as they deem just, but not to injure or interfere with the free action of others, they cannot be legally charged with the loss to

the trust property resulting from their cessation of work, having the refusal of the receivers to accede to the terms upon which they were willing to remain in the service. Such a loss, under the circumstances stated, would be incidental to the situation, and could not be attributed to the employees exercising lawful rights in orderly ways, or to the receivers who, in good faith and in fidelity to their trust, declared a reduction in wages and thereby caused dissatisfaction among employees and their withdrawal from the service."

The opinion further says that the unsound part of the injunction was virtually a command that the employees should remain in the employ of the road until they could quit without injury to it, while the time when they could quit was not indicated by the Court. The opinion continues:

"Under what circumstances may the employees of the receivers of right quit the service in which they are engaged? We shall not attempt to lay any rule applicable to every case that may arise between employer and employee. If an employee quits without cause and in violation of any express contract to serve for a stated time, then his quitting would not be of right. But the vital question remains whether a court of equity will, under any circumstances, by injunction, prevent any one individual from quitting the personal service of another.

"An affirmative answer to this question is not, we think, justified by any authority to which our attention has been called, or of which we are aware. It would be an invasion of one's natural liberty to compel him to work for or remain in the personal service of another. One who is placed in such restraint is in a condition of involuntary servitude—a condition which the supreme law of the land declares shall not exist anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The Press, without exception, we believe, indorse this view as the only one compatible with American policy and industrial freedom. We therefore limit ourselves to the reproduction of a few short comments that may be taken as representative of the universal verdict.

Will Have a Good Effect on Labor.—"The modification of the injunction of Judge Jenkins in the railroad strike cases will cause little surprise and less regret. The basis of the injunction as understood at the time was that whatever interfered with and hindered the transportation of the mails, or inter-State commerce, was illegal, and that a strike of railway employees did so interfere, and could therefore be enjoined. But this was certainly straining the law to the utmost, and, as decided on appeal, beyond what the law could bear. It could not be assumed that the intention of the strikers, if they did not by violence or otherwise get beyond the limits of the law, was to interfere either with the mails or with the inter-State commerce, because that was not the necessary consequence of their actions. . . .

"There is another aspect of this case that cannot be disregarded. It is not to be denied that the impression prevails among the workingmen of the country that the law and the lawmakers and the law courts are influenced by corporate wealth. Whether just or unjust, such an impression is mischievous, and should be dispelled in every possible way. Corporate wealth has not so invariably been managed honorably and for the best interests of all concerned that it can always be given the benefit of the doubt in any obscure question brought before the courts. It is, therefore, fairly to be accepted as for the public good that in this case the Circuit Court of Appeal, with the great prestige of Justice Harlan's name, should have insisted that the rights of the workingmen, even of those whose acts were injurious to the general welfare, should by the lower courts be entirely respected."—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

Judicial Encroachment Checked.—"The decision is important, for it shows that one Supreme Judge is of the opinion that the Federal Courts have been unduly magnifying their powers. Whether Judge Harlan gives enough weight to the rights of the public may be questioned. He concerns himself almost wholly with the employer and employee. And yet the public has rights which must be safeguarded. Whether that is to be done by injunction or by executive interference is not of much importance. It is, however, important that courts should not infringe upon the liberty of the citizen."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

Not a Victory for Lawlessness, but a Vindication of Law.—"Whether or not Justice Harlan's modification of the original decree shall be of any value to future strikers will lie entirely with the strikers themselves. They now have the assurance that a peaceable strike cannot be enjoined; but they have yet to prove to the world that such a thing is possible. The very fact of the even-handed justice of the later decision makes all the more im-

perative that portion of it which reiterates the denial of a right to use force or intimidation in any form.

"The strike matter, then, stands at present thus: The employees, even of a railway that is in a receiver's hands, cannot be restrained from persuading other employees to quit work, so long as such persuasion contains no threats or violence. But the moment they try to use force on those who will not stop work or on those who come to fill their places, or the moment they give proof in any way that they are animated by a malicious intent to injure the road, they will feel the weight of Judge Jenkins' ruling as heavily as before.

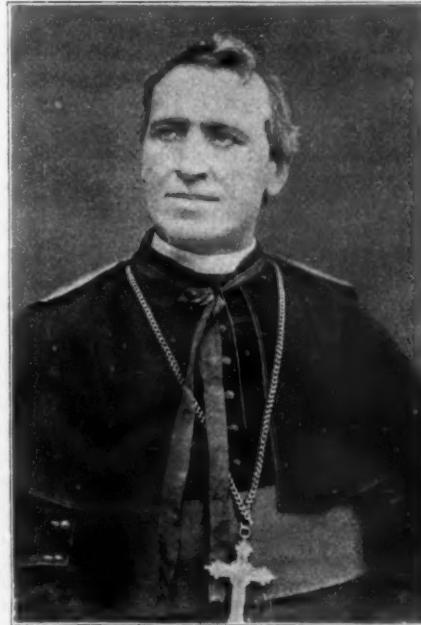
"This decision will doubtless be one of historical importance, defining as it does with particular care the exact limits of the rights of railway men to quit their employment. It will be heralded by the lawless classes as a victory, yet in substance it upholds the principles of law and order to the fullest degree."—*The Journal (Rep.), Chicago.*

The Equilibrium Restored.—"Justice Harlan's decision . . . is an important one, considering that Judge Jenkins had advanced an opinion that men had no right to combine for a strike, under certain conditions, chief of which was an intent to injure the property or business of the road. This would leave the employees almost completely in the hands of the corporation, because it was easy to trump up all sorts of charges, and motives are so easily susceptible of erroneous statement. Justice Harlan, however, and the justices who agree with him—two in number—have restored the equilibrium in partly reversing the interpretation of the law made by Justice Jenkins."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.), Boston.*

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE SALOON.

FOR recent developments in relation to the attitude the Catholic Church in the United States takes toward the saloons, Archbishop Ireland is popularly supposed to be chiefly responsible. For many years he has been the leader and spokesman of the most radical temperance element in that Church, and to his personal influence, as well as to that of the sentiment which he has quickened, are supposed to be due, in large measure, the action taken by the Third Plenary Council at Baltimore ten years ago, and approved by the Pope (urging Catholics to get out of the liquor business), and the now famous order issued by Bishop Watterson and sustained by Monsignor Satolli. The Archbishop has, in *The North American Review* for October, an article on the present and future relation of his Church to the traffic, from which we extract the following:

"The action of Bishop Watterson and of Monsignor Satolli makes no general law for the Church in America; but it forms Catholic public opinion for the whole country, and public opinion is often more potent than law. As to its effects, the saloon in Ohio is much the same as the saloon throughout the United States; the opprobrium which it incurs in Ohio deservedly falls on it in other States, whether this opprobrium is there crystallized or not into a law; the hands which, in Ohio, drive the saloon into



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

obloquy, practically mete out to it the same penalty throughout the country. Whoever understands the force of religious public opinion among Catholics will easily read the signs of the times; and perceive that among the Catholics in America the saloon is a doomed institution; saloon-keeping is a disgraced business, from which Catholic instinct will shrink.

"The American saloon has of late fared ill at the hands of the Catholic Church. In 1884, the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, the decrees of which were approved by his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., bade Catholics who may be engaged in saloon-keeping leave this business, and 'choose, if they at all can, some other and more decent method of making a livelihood.' Now comes the decision of Bishop Watterson and Monsignor Satolli, telling saloon-keepers that Catholic societies cannot afford to tolerate their presence. Things have moved far since the days when saloon-keepers acted as if they were leaders and princes of the people. . . .

"The American saloon is responsible for the awful intemperance which desolates the land, and which is the physical and moral plague of our time. The drink which intoxicates is dealt out in the saloon, and there temptations to use it are multiplied through conscious and deliberate plannings. Let us waste no words on the saloon *in se*, on the possible, or ideal, saloon; when this is discovered, and is something more than a rare exception, it will be time to discuss it. The saloon of to-day trades in and fattens upon intemperance, and all the dire evils which accompany or follow from intemperance are to be laid at its door.

"What can the Catholic Church do, if she is loyal to her professed principles, but raise her hand in opposition to the American saloon, and put herself on clear record as its antagonist?

"The Catholic Church does not assert that the moderate and legitimate use of intoxicating drinks is a moral evil, or sin. Neither does she assert that the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors are of themselves moral evils, or sins. All this is clear and undoubted. But there are other and important aspects of her teaching and practice which the Catholic Church will not, and cannot, have us overlook. In her eyes, intemperance is a sin, heinous and soul-wrecking, whose victims shall not possess the kingdom of Heaven. For intemperance she has a particular hatred, accounting it a capital sin, the prolific parent of innumerable sins. . . . The Catholic Church renounces her own life and principles when she ceases to combat with all her might intemperance, its causes and alliances. The American saloon is her foe: between her and the saloon there can be no truce.

"The peculiar circumstances into which the Catholic Church in America has been thrown create a special obligation for her to make the country understand that she is opposed to the saloon. The anomaly exists that, with the principles and traditions of temperance and self-denial which we have noted in her, the accusation has been made against the Catholic Church in America that she is lenient toward intemperance, and courts alliance with the saloon. Nor is the accusation devoid of all apparent grounds. A large proportion of the intemperate and of the liquor-dealers and saloon-keepers of the country profess membership in the Catholic Church. This lamentable fact has its explanation. The Catholic Church has a numerous membership among the poorer classes of the population. The servant and the laborer, the occupants of the tenement-house and the cheap hotel, are very often Catholics. They are immigrants from foreign countries where poverty was their portion, and they do not accumulate wealth immediately on reaching our shores. The Church is not ashamed to own them. It is a divine mark of Christ's Church to preach the Gospel to the poor. Yet it is plain their lot subjects them to strong temptation to intemperance. Fatigue of body, loneliness at heart, pains of poverty, all conspire to tempt them, but surely the Church cannot be charged with the responsibility.

"The Catholic Church in America was compelled, for her own honor and in loyalty to her mission, to set herself right before the country on the saloon question. She did so energetically in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore; she has done so no less energetically this present year, through the Bishop of Columbus and the Apostolic Delegate. The mind of the Church is manifest. Individual Catholics, Catholic societies, may follow the Church, or they may adhere to their own counsels and oppose her. But from the doings of such as these the Church will fear no reproach: she stands on record as the determined foe of the American saloon."

THE STRICKEN CZAR AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

FOR some time past reports have been current that a fatal organic disease was fastening itself upon the Czar of Russia. Recent statements from authoritative sources seem to leave no doubt of the fact that his condition is practically helpless. Professor Leyden, a Berlin specialist, is said to have diagnosed the Czar's malady as Bright's disease in an advanced stage. The Czar is to pass the Winter in Greece or the Crimea, and the Czarevitch, it is said, will probably act as Regent during his absence.

The Czar's illness has created widespread anxiety. He has been regarded as the greatest factor for peace in Europe, while the Czarevitch's sentiments and leanings are shrouded in uncertainty. He is believed to be weak and tyrannical in disposition.

What Is to Become of Russia?—"It is evident that the Czar of Russia is sick unto death. There is a good deal of pathos about the closing hours of this Autocrat of All the Russias. He came to the throne thirteen years ago on the assassination of his father, and has lived in constant dread of the same fate. The splendid misery of his state is pitiful. His oldest son, Nicholas, is a disappointment, and his second son, George, is ill. The first has no inclination for the throne, and the second may not outlive his father, whose illness has been aggravated by his attendance on his suffering son. No wonder that this absolute ruler over millions, his nerves shattered and his heart wrung, who sees his favorite son racked by a fatal disease, cries out: 'O God, what have I done to be so severely punished?'

"That is a question which the Deity alone can answer. But what is to become of Russia after the Czar's death? Nicholas does not want the throne, but if he actually succeeds in his rule likely to bring repose to Europe? He is German in his sympathies, speaking German rather than Russian, thus offending the patriotic sensibilities of his fellow countrymen. If his feelings should result in an alliance with Germany, at least to the extent of keeping Germany from his back while Russia realizes the dream of conquest in the Southeast, the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, the inroad into India, the mastership of the Black Sea, the reign of Nicholas may make Southeastern Europe resound with arms.

"But if George succeeds to the throne no one can foretell what will follow. Hardly anything is known of the youth of twenty-four."—*The World, New York.*

The Period of His Reign a Political Blank.—"Alexander III., who on March 13, 1881, succeeded to the throne made vacant by the assassination of his father, has, during the thirteen years over which his reign has extended, exerted a powerful, perhaps a controlling, influence in maintaining the peace of Europe. It was in his power at any moment to have precipitated a general European war, and from time to time the pressure in that direction exerted by the Pan-Slavist party at St. Petersburg has been severe; but the Czar has steadily and steadfastly resisted it, and under his direction the course of Russia has been toward internal development rather than toward territorial extension and aggrandizement. It is not to be supposed that the long-cherished schemes of conquest, southward to the Mediterranean, eastward to China and Hindustan, have been definitively abandoned. Indeed, there is ample evidence to the contrary. But whatever has been done toward the realization of these ambitious plans has been along the line of preparation.

"How far this is due to imperial wisdom and how far to imperial weakness it is impossible to determine. Alexander III. has been a good deal of a recluse, and his life and character a great deal of a mystery. His accession to the throne was shadowed and darkened by the circumstances under which it took place. Alexander's mind was deeply, painfully, permanently impressed by his father's tragic fate, and what would have stimulated some men to energetic action seems to have reduced him to a condition of melancholy and meditative passivity. The attempts made upon his own life soon after his reign began intensified the effect of his predecessor's assassination, and such capacity for action as remained to him was pretty well absorbed in the constant vigilance of self-protection which the persistent plottings of the Nihilists imposed upon him. Thus the period of his reign regarded from without has been a political blank, and the

diplomatic attitude of Russia, once a constant source of apprehensive speculation, has been uniformly passive and reassuring. It came to be understood that the desire of the Czar was for tranquillity; that he wished chiefly to be let alone, to be undisturbed in the enjoyment of the domestic peace which was his best of life.

"With his death, therefore, one of the most valuable guarantees of the peace of Europe will be removed, and until the policy of his successor has been developed and his character demonstrated there must intervene a period of uncertainty and of painful suspense."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

The Czar's Domestic and Foreign Policy.—"Evidently the Czar's condition is critical, for he is but forty-nine, and according to the European standard of age is a young, and ought to be an active, man. He succeeded his father thirteen years ago, and has had a reign perhaps free of storms, but full of threatening weather. When he assumed power, which was from the hour when his father's mangled body was brought back to his palace, a revolution in Russia was anticipated by many European observers of long experience. The revolution did not come, despite the Czar's policy of repression. Against the liberalizing tendencies which his father, Alexander II., sought to reconcile with the throne, the present Czar has set his face fixed as flint.

"A sullen calm in Russia has been the nearest thing to a triumph the Czar has been able to secure by his policy. As a revolution in Russia might mean disturbances elsewhere, European sovereigns have looked upon the Czar as carrying vast responsibilities. Their first fears were that he would divert the attention of the people from domestic affairs by foreign wars, but it was soon realized that his personal influence was steadily thrown in favor of European peace. Even when all France was effusive in joy of having found an ally in Russia, the Czar had come to be so well known as a man of peace that the asserted Franco-Russian alliance caused little disquiet as soon as it was learned that French declarations awoke no answering echo from St. Petersburg. The Czar, since that time, has made commercial peace with Germany, and we hear little of this Franco-Russian alliance.

"There is no lack of heirs to the Russian throne. The Czar has three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, is twenty-six. He is considered of rather inferior abilities; nor is his character amiable. If he comes to the throne, the world will again ask itself, 'How much longer can the safety valve be held down?'—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

CHICAGO'S ANTI-GAMBLING CRUSADER.

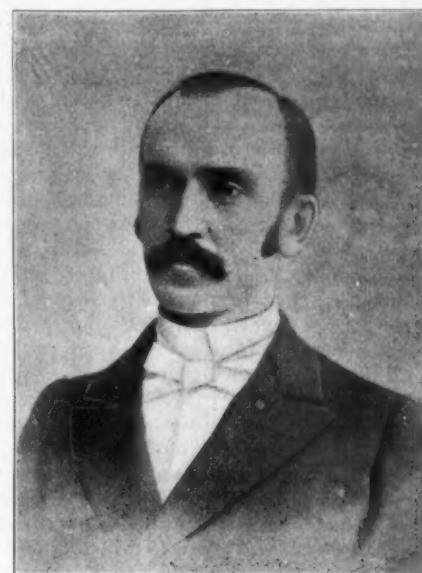
CHICAGO has had a successful anti-gambling movement and a Parkhurst to lead and direct it. The Rev. William G. Clarke, a Presbyterian minister, is known as the "Parkhurst of Chicago" on account of his persistent efforts to purify the city and the methods he employs in the furtherance of his aims. It is due to him primarily that the gambling dens of Chicago have, at least temporarily, closed their doors. We take the following editorial from *The Interior* (Presb.), Chicago, in which Dr. Clarke's career and activity are briefly reviewed:

"No one would have taken the Rev. William G. Clarke for the man to smash the impregnably fortified legion of gamblers who owned the government of Chicago, any more than Saul thought that there was any fight worth speaking of in David. He does not look any more like it than David did. We have a print of Dr. Parkhurst hanging up before us. Parkhurst's features are put together *en echelon*. He goes in like a harpoon. He would have made a Sheridan or a Stuart in the saddle. But Clarke is calm mildness—a scholar and a preacher; but being good in both was no sign that he would be too many for a whole platoon of men who carried stubby revolvers on their hips and knives inside their lapels.

"Well, of course, like Parkhurst, he is a Presbyterian preacher; thirty-three years old. At the age of fourteen he joined the Chicago Third Church, and pushed his way through, graduating from Princeton Theological Seminary at the age of twenty-two, took a course abroad, and undertook his first charge in Waukegan—next in the Riverside Church; and last Campbell Park, which he has pulled up to nearly the first rank. It is remembered now that four years ago he preached a series of sermons on gambling, for which he prepared himself by personal inspection of the

'gilded dens.' In the Civic Federation he was made chairman of the sub-committee on gambling, and set to work with characteristic quietness. He worked away for three months. As the gamblers practically control the city government and dominate the police, it looked like a hopeless undertaking. He employed four lawyers, none of them knowing that the other was retained. He also brought the influence of personal friends of the Mayor to bear upon that politician. His lawyers and others were independently collecting evidence and preparing indictments. He arranged for a broadside from all the Chicago pulpits, which was duly fired, and setting an hour for the combined assault, it was made and the city cleared of the gamblers—a thing which it has been asserted for the last twenty years could not be done. The city government and the politicians were stampeded. They dared not withstand the tide of public sentiment which was rising in fury.

"The evil which these gambling dens do, not only to the general and individual morals, but to the business community, is not appreciated by one who is not familiar with their history. To the destruction of character and prospects and the impoverishment of families is added insecurity to business men. Defalcations and thefts and general untrustworthiness of employees is the result. Then their control in politics tends to the utter corruption of municipal governments. Mr. Clarke and his associates have done work of the highest value from every point of view. But eternal vigilance will be the price of continued immunity."



THE REV. WILLIAM G. CLARKE.

CITIZENSHIP AND MOTHERHOOD.

ARE the duties of a wife and mother and those of a citizen incompatible? On this question, it is quite generally conceded, hinges the discussion concerning the political equality of women. It is apparently so regarded by Mary S. Gilliland in an article in *The International Journal of Ethics*, for October. She lays down as fundamental the proposition that, while women have duties, which are at the same time privileges, as wives and mothers, they have also duties and privileges as citizens, and that one set of duties and privileges must not be allowed to result in her to the neglect of the other. Speaking of woman as an industrial factor, she admits that the working-women of the day are behind men in the public spirit shown by organization, and that girls are less willing than boys to submit to a long training to render them efficient employees; but both these conditions of mind she attributes to the fact that they now look forward for the most part to marriage as their end and aim. The vital question with her is: "Must it always remain a choice for a woman between marriage, on the one hand, and effective public work on the other?" In the following words she maintains that the duties of maternity and the duties of citizenship are not, at least need not be, incompatible. She says:

"To-day a married woman has frequently the utmost difficulty in keeping in touch, even remotely, with current events and current thought. To take an active part in the making of those events and shaping of those thoughts is impossible to her. During so many, sometimes, as twenty of the best years of her life, she is absorbed totally by the minutiae of family life. Many

children exhaust her physically, mentally, and morally. She is the most overworked and most hopelessly exploited of all our social slaves. The marvelous and inexhaustible passion of motherhood has sustained her. But even this tenderest loveliness of nature has, by over-stimulation, turned into a curse. It has prevented such women perceiving the true aspect of their condition, and it has tended to degrade motherhood itself. It has become too often a physical passion over the latest baby rather than a rational sympathy with, and for, the growing children. The tenderness and insight that can mother the growing spirits of her children is a nobler and more human thing, in a woman, than the trembling rapture with which she clasps the baby at her breast. We need both. The finer the woman, the more she will be capable of both. But if motherhood is to grow adequate to growing humanity, the former must preponderate in life over the latter. We shall do a service, then, to women, a service to motherhood, a service to family life, and a service to the community, if we protest against the cruel absorption of so long a period of a woman's life, and so large a portion of her strength, in child-bearing.

"Everybody knows that the excess which we permit in this matter is not merely prohibitive of the public work of the women in question, but is injurious in every way to family life. The woman is often incapable of that every-day duty of upper servant of the household which our present wasteful and individualistic domestic economy lays upon her, even in well-to-do, middle-class homes. She cannot, by reason of her physical exhaustion, drag herself about to 'see to things.' Which of us has not seen bright, clever girls turned, in a few years, into irritable, dull women, who can talk of nothing but their own and their children's illnesses, or the delinquencies of their servants? What chance has such a victim of growing to be a 'whole-human'? What chance have her children of rational sympathy and intelligent care? What chance has her husband of thinking of her with respect as his equal and companion? What chance has he of being saved from the degradation of using her merely as the 'point of entrance' of his children into life, or of falling to the unspeakable depth of regarding her as the safest and most respectable means of personal gratification? These are terrible things to say. But it is more terrible that such things are.

"There is great need to speak out, and special need, as I think, for women to speak out. Family life is being attacked on all sides, and no wonder. Many women are revolting against marriage. It means bondage and degradation to them. Young people, girls and boys, are revolting against the tyranny of family ties. Men are found to challenge the whole thing as a worn-out institution, reverence for which is a mere superstition. And there is much in this that is true. Marriage does mean bondage and degradation to countless women to-day; family life does tyrannize shamefully over many of its members; the institution does need radical reform, and our attitude toward family life is superstitious, skeptical, cowardly, and unloving. We are so afraid to trust humanity that we have a superstitious dread of making any alterations in what we rightly feel to be a most fundamental relation. We are so dull with custom, so cowardly in face of convention, so unloving as men and women and parents and children, that we cannot think boldly and confer freely in the hope of bettering things. Each one thinks too exclusively of his or her own side in the question. We are so stupid and ignorant that we do not see that in an organic group the good of each is *necessarily* the good of all. So we go on. Chaos spreads, superstition deepens, and a kind of numbing despair is seizing on all those who care greatly but cannot see clearly. Do let us try to understand one another. Especially let the young grown-up men and women of to-day try to see each other's points of view. Do let us put away that false shame, which is a thing to be ashamed of, which prevents people discussing openly and gravely this most grave difficulty."

The writer goes on to advocate long intervals between the births of children, and a participation of the father in their care, for the double purpose of making the tie between him and the children closer, and so as to allow the mother reasonable leisure for attention to public duties. As this participation alone would not afford adequate relief, the whole system of domestic life must be reorganized on a scheme that will strike the reader as somewhat similar to that depicted by Bellamy in "Looking Backward."

NOTES.

THE GEORGIA ELECTIONS.—The Democratic candidate for Governor, W. Y. Atkinson, has a majority over the Populist candidate, James K. Hines, of probably less than 10,000. This is the first time since 1870 that the Democratic majority has fallen below 40,000. Last year the Democratic majority was 65,000. The Populists have made large gains throughout the State, and have increased their representation in the Legislature. The campaign was fought chiefly on the silver issue, the Democratic platform declaring for free coinage, and Secretary Hoke Smith and other Administration men opposing silver. The Republicans voted with the Populists, and the colored vote was divided.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK.—Judge William J. Gaynor has declined to accept the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, on the ground that his candidacy would offend the friends and supporters who have enabled him to triumph over the political rings and bosses in the fight which ended in the conviction of McKane and his own election to a judgeship of the Supreme Court. Judge Gaynor says that he is so anxious to help Senator Hill that he would accept the nomination if he thought that would strengthen the ticket. The Democratic Press recognizes the fact that Judge Gaynor's withdrawal is a staggering blow to the ticket. The Republicans are more confident of victory than ever. Judge C. F. Brown, of the Supreme Court, has accepted the place declined by Judge Gaynor.

CHARGES AGAINST THE KANSAS POPULIST ADMINISTRATION.—Peter Kline, the "King of Kansas City gamblers and lottery-men," has published a statement in which he accuses the Lewelling administration of corruption and "boodling." He states that the Governor's private secretary accepted money from him for "protection," under promise that he, Kline, should name the Police Commissioner and have a monopoly of the lottery business in the city. The money was paid, but the agreement was not kept. He also charges that he and the Attorney-General, Little, entered into a contract with the Louisiana Lottery Company to protect its business in Kansas City for a certain large sum of money. Part of the money was paid, but Mr. Little failed to carry out his promise of protection. The Republicans are circulating these charges as campaign documents.

PROHIBITION IN ARKANSAS.—At the recent election in Arkansas, a majority of the votes cast on the license question were in the negative. The system of Local Option prevailing throughout the rural districts, the drift is towards Prohibition, more than half the territory of the State being under Prohibition at present. The large cities voted for license.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"THE Cleveland Administration has had one merit. It has made Republicans by the thousands."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"THE coming cold wave had its origin in the recent meeting between Messrs. Harrison and McKinley."—*The World, New York.*

"FIRST statesman (from the steenth ward): 'This paper says that in this matter us aldermen must take the initiative.'

"Second statesman: 'What's inisheavtye?'

"First statesman: 'Darnfino. But if it's somethin' in the city hall and ain't screwed down, you can bet there ain't none left to take.'"—*The Record, Chicago.*

"A FEW more Japanese victories will leave Li Hung Chang open to negotiations from proprietors of living-picture galleries."—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

"THERE appears to be no hope of establishing a *modus vivendi* between the editorial and the news columns of our Republican contemporaries. The editorials continue eloquent of calamity; the news columns give evidence of returning prosperity."—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

"THE women of New York are to fight Tammany vigorously in the coming campaign, so at last the world will have a chance to settle the old vexing problem of 'the lady or the tiger.'"—*The American, Baltimore.*

"MR. HILL is still trying to make up his mind whether that nomination is a mushroom or a toadstool."—*The Star, Washington.*

"SENATOR HILL very much resembles a man who has been caught in his own bear-trap."—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

"THE lost tin-plate liar has turned up in Shanghai as the official disseminator of Chinese war news, and is almost laying his past campaign performances in the shade."—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

"SOME voters have had enough wool pulled over their eyes to clothe them as long as they live."—*The News, Dallas.*

"WHAT'S the matter with Altgeld and Pennoyer as a ticket that would add a ruddy tint to the campaign of '96?"—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

"POLITICIAN—'Comin' out?' Workman—'Where?' 'Big rally. Great speaker! Tell you all about the depression—' 'Can't do it. Won't let me off unless something breaks. Too many orders in.'"—*Plain Dealer, Cleveland.*

"AMONG the minor sufferers by the war in the East are the telegraph operators. The names of the Chinese Generals and ships are terrors."—*The Times, Washington.*

"WOOL is too mean for anything. It keeps going up in price without seeming to care a rap for the G. O. P."—*The Mercury, New York.*

"LET us eat, drink and be merry, for in November we die."—William L. Wilson."—*Times, Kansas City.*

"BETWEEN looking for that Presidential nomination and looking like Napoleon, Mr. McKinley is kept very busy."—*The Post, Washington.*

LETTERS AND ART.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CHARLES A. DANA.

THE editor of one of the most important religious weeklies in New York is reported to have recently said that before writing on any topic of the day he makes it an invariable rule to see first what is said on the subject by Dana, Editor of *The Sun*.



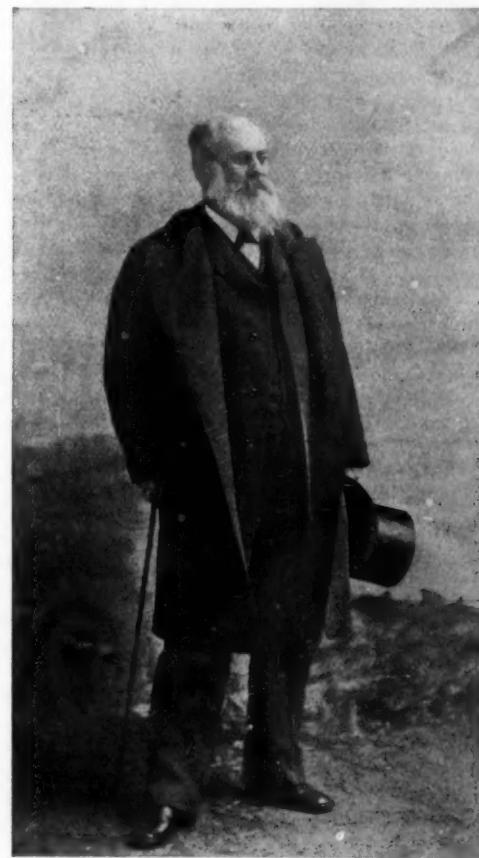
MR. DANA. AGED 33.

There is no doubt that, whatever may be thought of the erratic but brilliant course taken by *The Sun* in politics, the personal influence of its editor over newspaper men and newspaper literature is very considerable. He is the only survival of the group of famous editors of the period before the war, when, in conjunction with Greeley, he placed *The Tribune* well in front in point of popularity and influence.

One feature common to many of the distinguished men of this country, as has been often observed, is that they did not have any opportunity for acquiring school-learning until they were old enough to fully appreciate its importance. Mr. Dana, of *The Sun*, is unquestionably a distinguished American, and his education conforms in this respect to that of so many other leaders of thought and action. From a sketch of his life and characteristics, by Edward P. Mitchell, in *McClure's Magazine*, October, we learn that Mr. Dana attended school only two Winter seasons before he was eleven years old, and then entered his uncle's dry goods and notion store, where he "clerked it" for seven years, when his uncle failed, and young Dana, who remained two years to settle up the affairs of the firm, found time to tackle the Latin grammar, and prepare for college. He entered Harvard in 1839, in his twentieth year. He was obliged to leave at the end of his sophomore year because his eyes had been seriously affected by overwork. The University, however, in later years gave him his degree. He has been learning languages all his life, and has lately tackled Russian. Leaving college, he was associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne, George William Curtis, and the other kin-

dred spirits at Brook Farm in an attempt to "combine high ideals of thought and conduct with the manipulation of fertilizers." While at Brook Farm, he took part in the management of a paper called *The Harbinger*, and in 1844, his sight having been restored, he secured a position on *The Boston Chronotype*, under Elizur Wright. From that time, during fifty years, he has been connected prominently with journalism, except during the Civil War when he was Assistant Secretary of War, and was once styled by President Lincoln "the eyes of the Government at the front." His important public services during this period are dwelt upon a considerable length by Mr. Mitchell. He accompanied the army, and kept Stanton and Lincoln constantly posted on the character of different men and the meaning of events, as well as being constantly helpful to generals in his representations to the War Department concerning their needs. Of his dispatches to Stanton at this period we are told:

"These dispatches, distinguished by common sense, clear perception, direct and fearless statement, and utter lack of respect for foolish or unnecessary routine, constitute what is unquestionably the most important work of reporting ever done by any newspaper man. The same qualities which make Mr. Dana a great journalist, made him a consummate reporter of military events. Lincoln saw from the first that he had committed no mistake in his choice of a pair of eyes. He wanted, most of all, the absolute truth of the situation—the broad truth freed from unessential details—as it appeared to a swift and accurate intelligence and a keen judge of human character. He got it, and more, in Dana's dispatches and letters to Stanton. In the routine reports of the military service, tardy in arrival, and in construction hampered by all of the conventions, the leaders and lesser officers, upon whose personal qualities depended, in the last analysis, the fate of the Union cause, figured merely as names, with hardly more individuality than so many algebraic symbols. In



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the Assistant Secretary's reports, the men in the field jump into life from two to half a dozen lines of rapid portraiture. They stood before Lincoln in his study in the White House as if they were there in person, with all their virtues and imperfections. A few words of incidental characterization, a half-humorous

reference to some small incident, gave the President a better understanding of the remotest instruments through which he was working to suppress the Rebellion than he could have derived by any other medium short of his own personal observation of the men themselves. Miles of the customary military reports were worth less to Lincoln, for his purposes, than half a dozen of Dana's vivid sentences."

Of Mr. Dana's editorial qualities, Mr. Mitchell has the following to say:

"In judging and using the prose or poetry of others, he is hospitable to almost any respectable style or method, no matter how different from his own, as long as the writer has something to say. His tastes are very catholic. He can tolerate either a style approaching barrenness in its simplicity, or rhetoric that is florid and ornate in the extreme, providing it conveys ideas that are not rubbish. He is continually reaching out for fresh vigor, unconventional modes, originality of thought and phrase. If all of Mr. Dana's staff of writers should happen to be cast in one mold, or should gradually assimilate themselves to a single type, so that there was monotony of expression in his newspaper, he would become uneasy. The first thing that would probably occur to him to do would be to send out for a blacksmith, or perhaps the second mate of a tramp steamship, or what not, to write for *The Sun* in the interest of virility and variety. If the man had good ideas, all right; Mr. Dana himself would attend to the syntax.

"Imagination is a quality for which he has the highest respect, but it must go with sincerity. Dulness he cannot stand. He is as impatient of wishy-washy writing as of cant. He pitied a fool and can be kind to him, but he hates a sham; and this hatred, seated in the profoundest depths of his nature, is the key to much that has puzzled some observers of Mr. Dana's professional career.

"His judgment of the merits of articles submitted to him is, to an extent rarely equaled, independent of the writer's literary reputation. A famous name is no passport to his admiration. I think that Mr. Dana would write 'Respectfully declined,' or even 'Nothing in it!' on a scrap of paper, and fold the same around a manuscript from Mr. Gladstone, providing it did not seem useful to him, with as little hesitation as across a poem on 'Spring' from a schoolma'am in the backwoods of Maine or Georgia. If he were prejudiced either way, it would be in favor of the unknown schoolma'am struggling to find an outlet for her poetic sentiment. It is a source of great satisfaction to him to discover in out-of-the-way corners genius that has not been recognized, and to help it out of obscurity. This benevolent weakness has cost him, in the aggregate, thousands of hours of valuable time spent in the personal attempt to make a poor thing presentable, or in imparting advice and kind but frank criticism to persons unknown to him.

"Once a clergyman of considerable eminence and sensational proclivity volunteered to write anonymously for *The Sun*. His first article came. He had made the amazing blunder of trying to adapt himself to what he supposed to be the worldly and reckless tone proper to a Sunday newspaper. Mr. Dana chuckled quietly as he sent the manuscript back, indorsed in blue pencil, 'This is too damned wicked!'"

[The illustrations accompanying this article are reproduced by permission of *McClure's Magazine*.]

Musicians Require Aural Training.—Julia Lois Caruthers, writing in *The Vocalist*, New York, says: "It is the ear which must be made to understand the value and use of various intervals, their significance in both melody and harmony. Since the ear is the only avenue by which music reaches the mind, it is the mental training which must come first of all, to form and direct all modes of expression, whether vocal or instrumental. Such work is done by the Tonic Sol-Faists in England, and of individuals scattered here and there in our own country, but it is not common. Many mothers distrust anything which seems for even a short time to take their children away from the piano, and suspect such work as unpractical and fruitless. An intelligent grasp of the principles of pure music will go further to develop even a technically accomplished player or singer than theory and months of so-called technical study, unassociated with the higher thought and work."

DISRAELI'S PLACE IN LITERATURE.

THE interest that attaches to the Earl of Beaconsfield is due as much, perhaps, to his sphinx-like character as to his illustrious career and to the obstacles and prejudices which he so brilliantly overcame. His dazzling and perplexing traits are given freer expression in his writings than in his political career, wherein he was constrained to convince and to lead rather than to dazzle and perplex. His literary work was subservient to his political purposes, and was undertaken for the most part with a view to immediate political effects. Nevertheless, so competent a literary critic as Frederic Harrison (writing in *The Forum*, October), suggests that portions of Disraeli's writings will outlive his fame as a statesman. His reasons for this view and the general conclusions he reaches regarding Disraeli's writings we give below, omitting the more detailed criticisms which he makes of Disraeli's different books:

"In the blaze of the political reputation of the Earl of Beaconsfield [says Harrison] we are too apt to overlook the literary claims of Benjamin Disraeli. But many of those who have small sympathy with his career as a statesman find a keen relish in certain of his writings; and it is hardly a paradox to augur that in a few generations more the chief of the new Tory Democracy may have become a mere name, while certain of his social satires may still be read. Bolingbroke, Swift, Sheridan, and Macaulay live in English literature, but are little remembered as politicians; and Burke, the philosopher, grows larger in power over our thoughts, as Burke, the party orator, becomes less and less in time. We do not talk of Viscount St.-Albans, the learned Chancellor: we speak only of Bacon, the brilliant writer, the potent thinker. And so, perhaps, in the next century, little will be heard of Lord Beaconsfield, the Jingo Prime Minister: but some of Benjamin Disraeli's pictures of English society and the British Parliament may still amuse and instruct our descendants.

"It is true that the permanent parts of his twenty works may prove to be small. Pictures, vignettes, sketches, epigrams will survive rather than elaborate works of art; these gems of wit and fancy will have to be picked out of a mass of rubbish; and they will be enjoyed for their vivacious originality and Voltairean pungency, not as masterpieces or complete creations. That Disraeli wrote much stuff, is true enough. But so did Fielding, so did Swift, and Defoe, and Goldsmith. Writers are to be judged by their best; and it does not matter so very much if that best is little in bulk. Disraeli's social and political satires have a peculiar and rare flavor of their own, charged with an insight and a vein of wit such as no other man perhaps in this century has touched—so that, even though they be in sketches and sometimes in mere *jeux d'esprit*, they bring him into the company of Swift, Voltaire, and Montesquieu. He is certainly inferior to all these both in wit and passion, and also in definite purpose. But he has touches of their lightning-flash, irradiating contemporary society. And it seems a pity that the famous 'Men of Letters' series, which admits (and rightly admits) Hawthorne and De Quincey, could find no room for the author of 'Ixion in Heaven,' 'The Infernal Marriage,' 'Coningsby,' 'Sybil' and 'Lothair'

"Much as he had read, he had no learning, and no systematic knowledge of any kind. He was never, strictly speaking, even an accurate master of literary English. He would slip, as it were, unconsciously, into foreign idioms and obsolete words. In America, where his name arouses no political prejudice, he is better judged. To the Englishman, at least to the pedant, he is still a somewhat elaborate jest.

"Let us put aside every bias of political sympathy and anything that we know or suspect of the nature of the man, and we may find in the writer, Benjamin Disraeli, certain very rare qualities which justify his immense popularity in America, and indeed in England. In his preface to 'Lothair' (October, 1870) he proudly said that it had been 'more extensively read, both by the people of the United Kingdom and the United States, than any work that has appeared for the last half-century.' This singular popularity must have a ground. Disraeli, in truth, belongs to that very small group of real political satirists of whom Swift is the type. He is not the equal of the terrible Dean; but it may be

doubted if any Englishman since Swift has had the same power of presenting vivid pictures and decisive criticisms of the political and social organism of his times. It is this Aristophanic gift which Swift had. Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rabelais, Diderot, Heine, Beaumarchais had it. Carlyle had it for other ages, and in a historic spirit. There have been far greater satirists, men like Fielding and Thackeray, who have drawn far more powerful pictures of particular characters, foibles, or social maladies. But since Swift we have had no Englishman who could give us a vivid and amusing picture of our social and political life, as laid bare to the eye of a consummate political genius. . . .

"It is not fair to one who wrote under the conditions of Benjamin Disraeli to take any account of his inferior work: we must judge him at his best. He avowedly wrote many pot-boilers merely for money; he began to write simply to make the world talk about him, and he hardly cared what the world might say; and he not seldom wrote rank bombast in open contempt for his reader, apparently as if he had made a bet to ascertain how much stuff the British public would swallow. 'Vivian Grey' is a lump of impudence; 'The Young Duke' is a lump of affectation; 'Alroy' is ambitious balderdash. They all have passages and epigrams of curious brilliancy and trenchant observation; they have wit, fancy, and life scattered up and down their pages. But they are no longer read, nor do they deserve to be read. 'Contarini Fleming,' 'Henrietta Temple,' 'Venetia,' are full of sentiment, and occasionally touch a poetic vein. They had ardent admirers once, even among competent judges. They may still be read, and they have scenes, descriptions, and detached thoughts of real charm, and almost of true beauty. They are not, in any sense, works of art; they are ill-constructed, full of the mawkish gush of the Byronic fever, and never were really sincere and genuine products of heart and brain. They were show exercises in the Byronic mode. And, though we may still take them up for an hour for the occasional flashes of genius and wit they retain, no one believes that they can add much

permanent glory to the name of Benjamin Disraeli. Apart from the three early burlesques, of which we have spoken—trifles indeed and crude enough, but trifles that sparkle with penetration and wit—the books on which Disraeli's reputation alone can be founded are 'Coningsby,' 'Sybil,' and 'Lothair.'"

There is no Teutonic Art.—"The art we call Teutonic is really Byzantine. The tribes which were planted on the various frontiers of the Empire, and were largely in its service, were all directly indebted to Byzantium for their art. Hence why we find the same art, with slight local differences, among the Goths of the Crimea, the Lombards in Italy, the Burgundians in Austria and Switzerland, the Alemani on the Rhine, the Merovingians in Gaul, the Angles and Saxons in Britain, the Visigoths in Spain, the Vandals in Africa, and the early Scandinavians in Denmark and Scandinavia. The cloissoné jewelry, the interlaced dragon patterns, etc., all of which have such a common likeness, have an equally common likeness with the work which we can trace to the Queen of the Bosphorus, and, as Lindenschmidt was never tired of preaching, there is no Teutonic art. The art of all the Teutonic tribes who founded the modern States of Europe was in reality the art of Byzantium, and this was so in later times also. The art of the Carlovigian Empire, and of the later Anglo-Saxons, was the art of the exarchate of Ravenna, just as the art of Southeastern Europe, as preserved in the churches of Kief, was the direct daughter of Constantinople."—Sir Henry Howarth, in *The Antiquary*.

THE REAL EDWIN BOOTH.

WHEN a man commits an offense in these days, we do not put all his father's house to the sword; but although the punishment and the shame may fall only on the individual, they cast their shadow on those nearest to them, blighting their prospects and taking all the sunshine out of their lives. A very strong case in point is that of Edwin Booth, whose life was blighted by his brother's rash act. The world knows him only as a great actor, but filial piety has prompted his daughter, Edwina Booth Grossman, to show him in his true character as exhibited in his letters she has been able to collect. These are to be published in a volume, but as a foretaste a selection is published in *The Century*, October. They are preceded by a few extracts from letters to Booth from his fiancée, Mary Devlin, prior to their marriage, and while she was yet upon the stage. In the year 1860 she writes:

"We must ever dwell 'above the thunder,' treading beneath our feet the black clouds of dissension. You are too great ever to descend to discord; I have too high an appreciation of the divine spark God has gifted you with, and which you intrust to my care, ever to cause you to seek another sphere than your natural one."

In another letter written the same year, she refers, as she constantly did, to the sacred mission she is about to fulfil as fiancée and wife.

"This morning, in my walk, I was thinking of the being God had given me to influence and cherish. For *you* have ever seemed to me like what Shelley says of himself—'a phantom among men'—'companionless as the last fading storm,' and yet my spirit ever seems lighter and more joyous when with you. This I can account for only by believing that a mission has been

given me to fulfil, and that I shall be rewarded by seeing you rise to be great and happy."

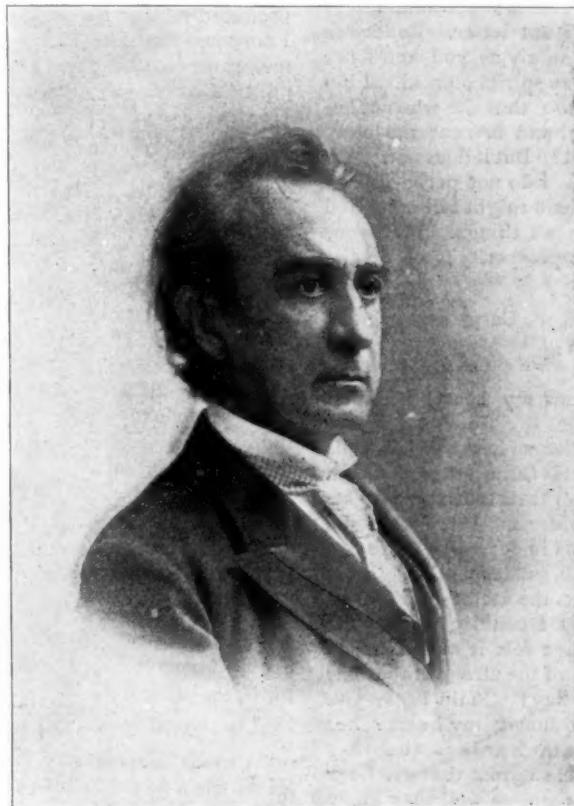
Then follows a letter from Booth, which affords a glimpse of him as a lover:

"430 FRANKLIN ST., June 30, 1860.

"FRIEND RICHARD:—I pray your highness to pardon my long delay in replying to your last kind letter; but the fact is, my head is turned. I am like the chap of old who wrote to his father, ending with this line: 'I am, my dearest charmer, ever thine.' In short, my head is full of 'Marry Mary—marry'—marriage. Those are the three important degrees at present, the second, which implies fear, hope, regret, bliss, love, etc., being a sufficient excuse for anything except suicide; so bear with me, Richard, and don't 'impute my silence to light love' of your delightful company, but rather to the tumultuous heavings of that sea which you have already passed to a joyful haven. Phew! It takes me so long to reach a period that I almost lose the thread of my 'yarn' on the journey. This day week, July 7, 'young Edwin' is no more. A sober, steady *paterfamilias* will then—excuse me a moment, there's a hand-organ playing 'Love Not' under my window, and I must defer this till a more appropriate air strikes up. Half an hour has elapsed and 'A te, O cara,' swells on the air—a more inspiring melody than the former, but still not sufficiently so to stimulate me to the performance of a task (to me almost impossible) that of writing a sensible letter. . . . Yours distractedly,

BOOTH."

Only three years later we find him mourning the loss of his



EDWIN BOOTH.

wife in the following letter to Adam Badeau, in which he affords us a glimpse of his views on religion :

"NEW YORK, 107 East 17th St., May 18, 1863.

DEAR AD:—I got your letter before I left Boston some weeks ago. You see I am now located in New York. I have taken Putnam's house (the publisher) furnished for six months, during which time I shall busy myself looking for a permanent home while on earth; something I can leave Edwina in case of my departing, which God grant may not occur until I have become worthy of being united with her. . . . While Mary was here, I was shut up in her devotion. I never dreamed that she could be taken from me—as I ever have lived, so live I now, within; you would not think I suffer were you here with me; nor would I have you think that I do suffer constantly; it is only at times, as now. When I wrote you last it seems I was hopeful and patient; now I am torn with all sorts of hateful fancies; yet but an hour ago I might have written you a far different letter. Believe in one great truth, Ad—God is. And as surely as you and I are flesh and bones and blood, so are we also spirits eternal. I believe it beyond a doubt, and I believe, too, that she who sat beside me only a few weeks ago is living, and is near me now. This should make me happy, should it not? But it does not. . . . Ad, I never knew how much I loved her. I do not perhaps fully realize it yet; if I did, the loss of my Aidenn might kill me. God is wise and just and good in this, as in all things. I tell you, Ad, it is not well to forget God in our prosperity; we do not when we are sinking. . . ."

The following letter to Mrs. Richard F. Cary, a year later, shows him still under the same influences :

"June 3, '64.

"MY DEAR, DEAR FRIENDS:—You know my heart, I cannot speak to you of comfort.

"One after another the blows have fallen so heavily that souls unaided by God's unfaltering love, and faith stronger than death, would have sunk in despair beneath their crushing weight.

"But in your hearts as in hers,—dear, dear mother, for so she always seemed to me, Mary's mother,—as in my own, there is a light which sorrow cannot quench; which guides us through the darkness of the grave; which reveals to us the secret of His mysterious works—the secret love! Oh, that I could give you the full companionship of that love as I have felt it since Mary's death, the peace that has filled my soul, and the strength that has flowed steadily into it since that terrible day! Could I give you this, you would rejoice for her as I do, although my heart aches for you while I write. Oh, be assured, dear, dear ones, that they are together; that their knowledge now is so great that even our grief for their departure causes them no pain, so well they know how good it is for us to suffer.

"That I was in the hearts of my noble Richard and his dear sister, while they were on the very threshold of Home, is a joy to me past all that earth can give me. I know I shall be welcomed there by them; they never forget us, never cease to love and care for us. When we meet, I know that I shall wonder how I could ever miss them, so brief will the separation then seem. If I feel this, dear friends, I who am so much lower in the grade of worthiness, how joyous must your hearts be when you reflect how near we all are to our unseen but real home—when you know that all that comes from Him is for our good.

"Oh, I feel such an intense love for God when sorrow touches me that I could almost wish my heart would always ache—I feel so near to Him, I realize His love so thoroughly, so intensely, at such times.

"I did not mean to write so much, but this (my love I speak of) has carried me away. Several times I have stopped to brush the tears away that came for you, and to give vent to that long sigh which is a yearning of the spirit to follow its loved ones home; but I could not cease to write until I had given utterance to all that choked my heart.

"Let this be for the dear good mother and sisters of our dear ones as for you.

"Good-by. God bless and comfort you!

"Your friend,

"EDWIN BOOTH."

The following letter, written in 1880, throws a flash of light on the character of his brother, John Wilkes Booth, whose insane, or at least fanatical, act plunged a nation in gloom :

"WINDSOR HOTEL, July 28, 1881.

"DEAR SIR:—I can give you very little information regarding my brother John. I seldom saw him since his early boyhood in Baltimore. He was a rattlepated fellow, filled with quixotic notions. While at the farm in Maryland, he would charge on horseback through the woods, 'spouting' heroic speeches, with a lance in his hand—a relic of the Mexican war—given to father by some soldier who had served under Taylor. We regarded him as a good-hearted, harmless, though wild-brained, boy, and used to laugh at his patriotic froth whenever secession was discussed. That he was insane on that one point, no one who knew him well can doubt. When I told him that I had voted for Lincoln's re-election he expressed deep regret, and declared his belief that Lincoln would be made King of America; and this, I believe, drove him beyond the limits of reason. I asked him once why he did not join the Confederate army. To which he replied, 'I promised mother I would keep out of the quarrel, if possible, and I am sorry that I said so.' Knowing my sentiments, he avoided me, rarely visiting my house, except to see his mother, when political topics were not touched upon—at least in my presence. He was of a gentle, loving disposition, very boyish and full of fun,—his mother's darling,—and his deed and death crushed her spirit. He possessed rare dramatic talent, and would have made a brilliant mark in the theatrical world. This is positively all that I know about him, having left him a mere school-boy, when I went with my father to California in 1852. On my return in 1856 we were separated by professional engagements, which kept him mostly in the South, while I was employed in the Eastern and Northern States.

"I do not believe any of the wild, romantic stories published in the papers concerning him; but of course he may have been engaged in political matters of which I know nothing. All his theatrical friends speak of him as a poor crazy boy, and such his family think of him. I am sorry I can afford you no further light on the subject.

Very truly yours,

"EDWIN BOOTH."

Why not Tax Literature?—In view of the lively demonstration made by people of liberal incomes when it is proposed to resort to an Income-Tax for revenue purposes, Mr. Andrew Lang's humorous proposal in *The Illustrated London News*, September 29, to tax literature, has at least the merit he claims for it, that literary men are a feeble folk and incapable of "kicking" to any purpose. He says:

"A great financial idea dawns on me. Why not tax literature? Of course, I do not include newspapers as literature: first, because they are not literature; next, because they are very powerful when united. The first axiom of finance is to tax people who cannot help themselves. Till recently the People was taxed; and, in France at least, the privileged classes really were privileged. But now the People can take care of itself very well, and the rich or comfortable are helpless. But of all classes the literary class are the smallest and the least gifted with power of resistance. To rain taxes on the literary classes is, therefore, an obvious financial expedient. Besides, books are not necessities, they are luxuries, with which even the rich have long learned to dispense. Among the millions of English, only 100,000 buy even the most popular novel. Here, then, is a class very small, very powerless, and, consequently, richly deserving to be taxed. I know the kind of objections that will be raised; they are practically contemptible. . . .

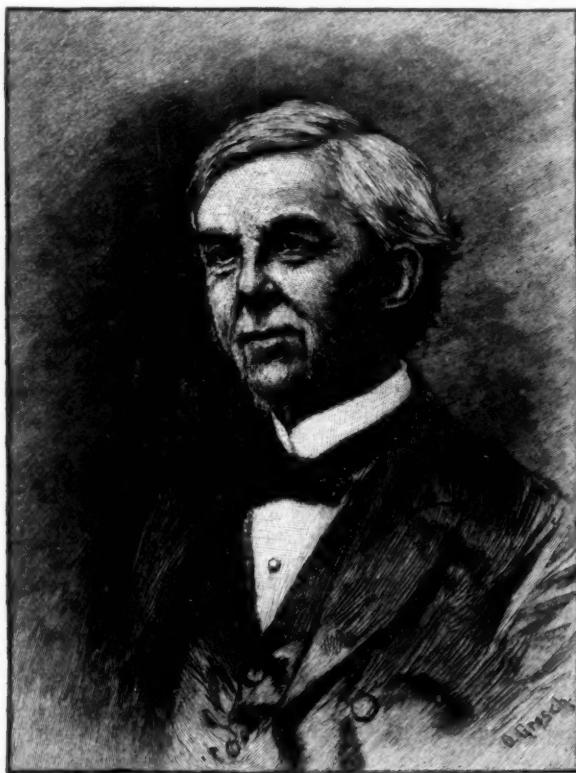
"It might be expected, by persons who do not know the profession of letters, to keep down the production of essays, histories, poetry, and such novels as do not 'catch on.' Nay, I can hear the objector actually arguing that essayists, historians, poets, and novelists ought not to be discouraged by taxation; that immortal works, to be 'discovered late' by posterity, would thus be kept down. But posterity never discovers what contemporaries neglect. On the other hand, posterity neglects what contemporaries discovered. The case of 'Paradise Lost' (if any one reads 'Paradise Lost') is the rare exception which only proves the general rule."

IT is announced that the Emperor William of Germany has written the words and music of a cantata in honor of Queen Margherita of Italy. It has long been expected, says *The New York Times*, that the young man would do something to disturb the peace of Europe.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES died on Sunday, October 7. Only a few weeks ago, on August 29, he celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday. He said he was "eighty-five years young, that day." He also said: "The burden of years sits lightly upon me as compared with the weight it seems to many less advanced in age than myself. But, after three-score years and twenty, the encroachments of time make themselves felt with increasing progress. The twelfth septennial period has always seemed to me as one of the natural boundaries of life. One who has lived to complete his eighty-fourth year has had his full share, even of an old man's allowance. Whatever is granted over that is a prodigal indulgence on the part of nature."

When a visitor remarked, "You really bid fair, Doctor, to be a centenarian," he answered: "Yes, that's what I have thought



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

for a long time. Perhaps I ought to congratulate myself over the fact that I have lived so long, and on outliving my friends Whittier and Bryant by several years, both of whom were regarded as very old men when they died. Gladstone and I were born in the same year. Still, I don't know after all as one is so much better off for living so long. I'm inclined to think that Bryant, Whittier, Tennyson, and the rest of the octogenarians are greatly the gainers in passing over when they did. I imagine they escaped a good deal in going then. It does very well to live as long as one can, provided one does not wholly outlive his usefulness. I have always felt a sincere pity for one who, in old age, has become helpless both in body and mind. Such a person truly deserves the commiseration of his friends and the world, and I should sorrow deeply if I thought I was coming to that. You know what is sometimes done with an old, worn-out horse—he is taken out into a back lot and shot! I should hardly desire such an end, to be sure, but if I had any idea I was going to arrive at complete imbecility of body and mind I should pray most earnestly to die."

The New York Tribune says: "With the extinction of Holmes, almost the last of the literary lights of New England has disappeared. It was a noble group. Dana, Percival, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, Willis, Curtis, and Holmes—all sons of a Puritan commonwealth, all children of the Muses, all famous, and all at rest! In all the luminous circle, there was no heart more true and tender than the heart that now is stilled forever; no spirit so bright as the spirit that now has passed into that awful darkness and silence where only the eyes of love and hope can follow."

NOTES.

AT the recent auction sale in London of the effects of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh, there was sold a rare and quaint old Hindustani manuscript work on taming animals and birds, with illustrations drawn by hand. There was plenty of competition for it among the bidders, nearly all of whom retired from the contest when seventy guineas had been reached. Then the battle became a duel, until at length the hammer fell at £430. Another native work, called "The Indian System of Hawking," with fine miniature drawings, fetched £65.

SOME months ago it got into print that T.B. Aldrich had been invited by the editor of *The Pall Mall Magazine*, to contribute a sonnet filling "about a page and a half." Those who know that a sonnet contains but fourteen lines had a good laugh at the editor's expense. But the tables are turned, and the editor has the laugh on his critics, for over Mr. Aldrich's signature appears a fine sonnet, occupying two pages. The type, of course, is very large; and on each page considerable space is filled by a picture.

THE Canadians are complaining of the Copyright Law as it affects Canada. They are now forced to buy practically their entire supply of new books from United States publishers, whereas, they are, of course, able to manufacture a great many of these books in Canada. It is of no use for Canadian publishers to offer new books, for the United States publisher, when buying a new book, insists in nine cases out of ten on the Canadian market being included. "However," says *The Canadian Bookseller*, "the day of retribution is at hand, and both English and United States publishers may as well understand that this cruel injustice to Canada manufacturing interests will not be tolerated much longer."

HALL CAINE recently said of "The Manxman": "Hardly one passage of it was written with pen in hand. I used to wake early in the morning, usually about five o'clock, prop myself up in bed, and, with closed eyes, think out my work for the day, until not only the thing took shape, but every passage found expression. About eight o'clock, I would get up and hurriedly write down the words. This would occupy about an hour, and then I would do nothing but read until evening, when I spent another hour in revising or rewriting what I had written in the morning, and the rest of the night in planning the work for the following day."

THE Siberian millionaire, Ponomarjeff, whose death was announced at St. Petersburg some months ago, left a million rubles, with the direction that they should be placed in banks at compound interest for ninety-nine years, after which they are to be devoted to the construction and support of a Siberian university at Irkutsk, at which all instruction is to be given gratis.

THE iron library-building erected by Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, which now contains 24,000 volumes, has received the title of St. Deiniol's Theological and General Library, the name of the saint being that of the parish church. The library is to be devoted to the use of students, lay and clerical. For their use a hostelry is to be provided, where board and lodging can be obtained for twenty-five shillings per week. Many of the books, in fact most of them, are annotated by Mr. Gladstone, and in the coming years will have unusual value to students of literature, theology, and statecraft.

The Critic says "that Ping Yang, in Northern Korea, where the battle was fought, was the first literary center in the peninsular kingdom, the chief author being an ancestor of Confucius, named Kishi, who, gathering up his writing materials and leaving China in 1122 B.C., emigrated eastward into Korean regions. His name is greatly venerated, and many tablets still exist in his honor in the northern part of Korea."

A NEW Conservatory of Music to accommodate 1,000 students is to be built at Moscow at a cost of \$400,000.

CAMILLA URSO, the violinist, always closes her eyes when playing. This she explains: "People in the audience used to distract my attention. A lady might come in late wearing a high bonnet, with nodding feathers. That bonnet immediately had an individuality above all others; it fascinated me. A young couple whispering behind their hands, others impatient and moving in their seats, a fluttering programme—they all distract me. At first it was difficult to perform without seeing the conductor and orchestra, but perseverance was needed, as in everything else worth doing well."

IT seems that the bardic name conferred on the Princess Victoria by the court of bards upon the occasion of the recent Eisteddfod, says *The American Art Journal*, has been claimed by another lady, upon whom the name had been previously conferred. The Gorsedd have, to make amends for accidental forgetfulness, altered the name Buddug, in the case of the Princess, to Buddug Dywysoges, or Princess Boadicea, to put the matter in English.

"LITERARY people have often great musical talent," remarked a literary woman recently, "and it is often hard to tell in which course the greatest talent runs. Beatrice Harraden, the author of that clever book, 'Ships that Pass in the Night,' is as much devoted to music as to books, and is said to be a splendid performer on the violoncello, her favorite instrument. Another great lover of music and a clever musician is Gladys Dudley Hamilton, the young author. A visitor at her beautiful home in Newark describes it as being an ideal one. There is everything there to make a girl's life happy. A lovely devoted mother and a brother two years her junior, form the household in which Gladys Hamilton takes such an active part. Everything about the writer has the wonderful charm and attraction that have become so familiar in her writings."

SOME splendid picture-frames may be seen every year at the Royal Academy Exhibition; but the finest and costliest frame ever made for a picture, according to *London Notes and Queries*, was that which incloses the "Virgin and Child" in Milan Cathedral. It is made of hammered gold, with an inner molding of lapis-lazuli. The corners of this valuable frame have hearts designed in large pearls and precious stones. Some idea of its value may be gained when it is stated that the frame is eight feet long and six feet wide. Its estimated worth is £25,000.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

FORMATION OF CAVERNS.

HERE are numerous subterranean caverns in the solid rock, and the mode of their formation has always been one of curious interest. Geologists hold that most such caverns owe their existence to the corrosive action of water forcing its passage through them. Stanislas Meunier, in a recent article in *La Nature*, tells us that he has produced artificial models of caverns by similar means. He says:

"Many years ago it appeared to me that the study of caverns, and of the causes which result in refilling them, would not be complete unless supported by synthetic experiment. In pursuance of my labors I found the field of investigation enlarged, my conclusions confirmed, and to-day, side by side with the caverns which M. Martel has so fruitfully explored, I can show you artificial caverns produced by processes which sufficiently elucidate the formation of natural caverns."



FIG. 1.

it is very clear that the cavities of all sorts which are ordinarily found in the limestone rocks owe their origin to the circulation of waters underground, and it is quite certain that the most efficacious agent in this work of erosion is carbonic acid; but there are many questions still unsolved, and among these are the rapidity of the erosion, the direction of movement, and the erosive agent in each particular case.

"In this last connection I will treat first of those cavities in calcareous rock known as 'natural wells.' The most simple type of these consists of sensibly vertical irregular cylinders in the softer calcareous rocks, the chalk, etc. My opinion is that these perforations have been achieved mainly by infiltrated water, the greater part due to consecutive tricklings of rain. The two chief arguments in support of this view are: 1. That these hollows, more or less large at the base, have frequently no exit; 2. That the bottom is funnel-shaped, conformably to what is produced in the artificial experiments. Fig. 1 is given in illustration. An artificial funnel had been formed by the infiltration of a thin stream of slightly acidulous water, falling on the center of the upper surface of a block of limestone, and before it reached the bottom, the block was sawn in two across the center of the cavity, showing one-half as in the design. Now this is identical in form with

a great number of natural caverns, such as those of Creux Percé and Rouveyrols, as well as of many of those pockets in the rock elsewhere exploited for bauxite, phosphates, iron nodules, and other useful minerals, the residual products of the decomposition of the original rock by some convenient medium. The number of experiments which have for years past been conducted at my

museum leave no doubt on this point; and one may with equal confidence affirm that the cavities eroded by ascending waters are not funnel-shaped, but have the form of an extinguisher, a fact both interesting and serving to throw light on the history of caverns.

"In the first place, when one attacks a calcareous funnel by an ascending jet of acidulous water striking on its inferior face, one obtains a conical cavity, pointed above, as in Fig. 2, which is an artificial cavern closely resembling the mineral wells of Bourbone, and of Laurium near Athens.

A very interesting light is thrown on this subject by the study of these ancient mines of Laurium, in which operations have been suspended since the

days of ancient Greece. The opened works show that mineral springs, rising from the depths, have attacked the limestone in many diverse situations. In some cases they have attacked rocky strata from top to bottom. In this case the wells, incrusted with minerals, have the form of a funnel as in Fig. 1. Sometimes also they have insinuated themselves under limestone rocks, resting on a layer of insoluble schist, and here the erosion is from below upward, and the galena pockets have the form of an extinguisher as in Fig. 2.

"This view is not, however, generally accepted, and some of the objections which have been raised were serious enough to merit a reply. Among others M. Martel insists that in numerous cases the extinguisher-form of cavern is due to infiltration from above, but I am confident that a visit to my museum would convince him of his error.

"So far I have treated of erosions produced by the action of water falling on the face of the rock, or thrown against it, but very often the attack is commenced by water penetrating into a crevice of the rock either along its whole length, or at the junction of two or more crevices. The corrosive liquid finds its way out below, and this novel condition results in a changed order. Fig. 3 represents an experiment to determine the action of water under these conditions. A block of limestone placed horizontally was broken into three or four fragments by two vertical fissures, the parts



FIG. 2.

brought together, and the line of intersection of the fissures played upon by a current of acidulous water. After some days it was found that the block was traversed by a vertical conduit precisely similar to those described as found in natural caverns. At first when the circulation of the water is difficult in the narrow fissure, the conduit is larger on top than below: it is a funnel; but after it acquires a certain size, and the water is readily displaced, the lower diameter gains rapidly, and we have two cones united at their points. The lower cone then gains in height until finally we have an extinguisher. Fig. 3 has one of the fragments removed to show the result clearly. Observation will show, too, that the erosive action of the acidulous water, as it flows away over the lower block, has commenced to eat a channel for itself, corresponding in all its characters with the flow of subterranean rivers, that is to say, of caverns.

"Fig. 4 exhibits another of the series of results obtained in these experiments. A block of limestone has been broken in two, the parts brought together and laid on a large sound block,



FIG. 3.

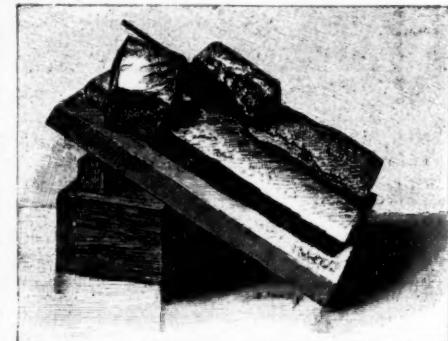


FIG. 4.

inclined at an angle to the horizon. After a time the fissure was enlarged in the form of a genuine cavern, while the lower block as far as it was uncovered was engraved with a furrow promising to develop into a true cañon.

"This explanation enables us to recognize a real analogy between caverns and ravines, which latter were felicitously compared by Desnoyers to caverns in the open air."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EXPERIMENTS WITH COAL-DUST.

THE part played by loose coal-dust in mines in the production of the disastrous explosions that sometimes follow blasting, or "shot-firing," as the English mining phrase runs, has for several years been a favorite subject for investigation, and it is now satisfactorily proved that, in many cases, dust increases the violence of such explosions to a great degree. Recent experiments on the subject in Wales are thus described in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, September:

"A series of interesting experiments in shot-firing, and its effects upon coal-dust, took place at the Lower Duffryn Collieries, Mountain Ash, on August 6. The object of the experiments was to determine the behavior of various explosives when covered with coal-dust from the Two-foot Nine-inch and Four-foot Seams, both from roads and face of stalls. The first shot consisted of one and one-half pounds of gunpowder covered with a small quantity of fine coal-dust from the Two-foot Nine-inch Seam roadways. The effect was a very large flame, which rose in the air to a height of about ten yards and produced an intense heat. The same quantity of gunpowder was then tried with no coal-dust, and resulted in a very much smaller and clearer flame. The next shot consisted of seven balls of compressed powder covered with some coal-dust from the Four-foot Seam, and the same result was experienced as in the first experiment. A quantity of fine coal-dust from the pit screens was tried with one pound of gunpowder and two balls of compressed powder. This gave a larger flame still, accompanied with very great heat. The effect of experiments upon the dust from the face of the workings created some amount of surprise. A quantity of dust from the stalls in the Four foot Seam was charged with one pound of gunpowder and two balls of compressed powder, and resulted in a larger and a greater volume of flame and heat than that of the old dust. Half a pound of roburit (equaling one and one-half pounds of gunpowder in strength) was tried in the same amount of dust. Fired electrically, it made a loud report, but there was no flame. Half a pound of ammonite fired with small coal from the face of the four-feet workings, and another charge of one pound of compressed powder, covered with fine dust and placed within a short distance of each other, were fired electrically. The former was fired first, and the latter immediately afterward, to test the firing of dust in the air. The first shot caused no flame, but the second caused a large flame in the dust while in the air. Three-quarters of a pound of carbonite was also tried, but no flame was emitted. Mr. Jones then experimented in an arch thirty-five yards long, with the floor and sides constructed of crossed timber. Strips of boards were run along the sides in three rows to hold dust, so as to resemble the roadways underground, and coal-dust was strewn about the floor, roofs, and sides. The first experiment was made with a charge of one pound of gunpowder to resemble a volume of gas, and to see whether it would ignite the dust and produce a continuation of the flame through the arch. The powder fired in the ordinary way, but did not ignite the dust. One pound each of gunpowder and compressed powder were tried, and ignited the dust immediately on the explosion of the powder, but, there being no current of air, the continuation of the flame did not take place. Experiments with cannon were then made, but did not cause an explosion of dust, the place proving not very suitable for the experiment. The result showed very clearly that the ordinary gunpowder, both loose and compressed, would fire the dust, whereas the high explosives made no flame."

THE use of wooden pipes for carrying water is well known in this country; it is now stated that such pipes have been in use in the city of Tokio and elsewhere in Japan for over two hundred years. Pipes of six inches internal diameter and less are made from tree-trunks bored out; larger ones are usually square and are formed of planks fitted together.

WHAT IS YOUR WEIGHT?

THIS is a subject on which there are some curious delusions, and the question is one which the majority of mankind cannot answer with any degree of exactitude: first, because the accessible scales are liable to error; secondly, because people make no proper allowance for the weight of their clothes; and thirdly, because the weight of a person is in a state of continuous oscillation that may be observed even while one is on the scales. Dr. Henri de Parville, a French physician, who has made the subject a life-long study, has communicated some interesting facts in this connection to *Le Correspondant*, Paris, from which we translate the following:

"Many persons weigh themselves frequently and imagine that they know their weight. Sweet illusion! Nothing is more difficult than to know one's weight exactly, even with access to first-class scales. We hear one say: 'I am making flesh, I have increased two pounds'; and another: 'I am getting into form, I weigh three pounds less,' but while I do not wish to make myself disagreeable, especially to people who keep account of their weight, I am convinced that in most of such cases there is really not an ounce of gain or loss; or if there is any variation, it is not what the scales record. A lady goes into a store, weighs herself, and receives a card: August 15, 120 lbs. She goes to the country and returning after several months, weighs herself again in the same store and receives a card, on which she finds inscribed: November 22, 126 lbs. She has gained six pounds in three months and ascribes it to the change, the fresh air, etc. She feels happy—good weight, good health. But is this increase real? In nine cases out of ten it is only apparent, due mainly to wearing more or heavier clothes, thicker boots, etc. The ordinary methods for determining variations in weight give absolutely fallacious results. The causes which influence weight are numerous, and rarely taken into consideration. For example, was the weight taken immediately after breakfast, or long after? or following active exercise attended with free perspiration? Again, many people, even educated people, have extraordinary ideas as to what affects the weight of the body. Have you not been asked more than once if it is true that one weighs less after meals than before? As if every additional weight in the pocket or the stomach were not necessarily revealed by the balance! . . .

"The fact is, that people are in the habit of weighing themselves, for good luck, one day after breakfast, another day before dinner, another day with heavy clothes on, another day when it rains, etc. Add to this, the errors of the scales, and who can say that he knows exactly his own weight, or range of variation? One's weight is like a mobile expression; it changes every instant. The study of this matter is nevertheless of considerable physiological and hygienic importance, a fact of which I have become thoroughly convinced in the course of more than ten years' investigation of the subject.

"The inaccuracy of ordinary balances, such as one finds in hotels, at railway stations, etc., determined me to make a portable balance to weigh a hundred kilograms [220 lbs.], and to be exact to within an ounce, and since then I have weighed myself regularly every day, at the same hour in the morning and under identical conditions, and to-day I possess a record of five years of experiments conducted with the utmost precision. Every day when weighing myself I record the barometric and hygrometric variations, the temperature, and the dinner menu for the day. These experiments have convinced me more than ever that our weight is in a perpetual state of fluctuation. After eliminating the errors of the instrument, our weight varies, subject to innumerable influences. After breakfast, on a warm day, one loses more than 150 grams an hour. How then are you to arrive at your true weight when it is subject to such incessant fluctuations?

"When we remember that 70 per cent. of our body is water, there is little difficulty in understanding that our weight must vary continually with the transpiration of moisture; moreover, it varies with the pressure of the atmosphere. The mere variations in atmospheric humidity suffice to account for a change of more than a pound, and other causes may suffice to account for another pound. The person who weighs only at intervals may infer from this that he is growing lighter or heavier, but the conclusion is unwarranted. There are some people, on the other hand, who will tell you that their weight never changes. This, too, is an

error: it is constantly fluctuating. The fault is generally that the scales used do not record variations of a pound or so. For ordinary purposes this is of no consequences, but for recording changes of weight in sickness it is of very serious moment.

"The scales are not without their importance in medical practice, especially with infants. The weight of an infant increases in definite proportion during the first weeks of life, and there can be no departure from this regularity of increase without impairment of health. For adult persons, too, it is good to consult the scales, for they are the barometer of health. Any sudden increase of weight, amounting to a pound or so in a day, indicates a tendency to disease. It is evidence of health when the weight does not fluctuate more than three or four ounces from day to day. Great fluctuation implies functional derangement."

SOURCES OF INSOMNIA.

INSOMNIA, scarcely recognized as a pathological condition a generation ago, has gradually become the prevailing complaint of the age. The exciting causes are, generally speaking, familiar to all of us; we know that it is attributable to over-work and mental worry; but it would be perhaps difficult to find a better definition of sleeplessness in relation to its causes than that given by A. Simon Eccles in an article in *The National Review*, in which he ascribes it to "interference with the proper rhythm of rest and work." The following is Mr. Eccles' explanation of the way in which the disturbing causes operate:

"In order to appreciate the commoner causes of sleeplessness it is necessary to refer to the most recently adopted views in regard to the production of sleep and the conditions on which its proper quantity and quality depend.

"Formerly, sleep was believed to be dependent on a state of comparative bloodlessness of the brain, and by the condition of the circulation of the blood through that organ the character and duration of sleep was held to be modified. This view is still regarded as correct by physiologists of the present day; but since physiological chemistry has thrown more light on the processes of repair and waste, it has been shown that in addition to the part played by the blood circulating through the brain, inducing wakefulness or sleep according to the increase or decrease in the rapidity of the circulation and the variation in the size of the blood-vessels, the actual chemical condition of the brain-cells also serves to determine the existence of sleep and wakefulness.

"As the formation of clinkers in a furnace reduces the fierceness of the flames and interferes with the activity of combustion, so the accumulation of fatigue-products within the brain-cells, formed during the waking hours, tends to induce unconsciousness by reducing the activity of chemical action and interchange between the blood, the vehicle of nourishment, and the brain-cell needing replenishment.

"The healthy alternation of work and rest is thus provided for; for the very existence of waste materials, generated during the activity of the brain-cells, tends to interfere with the absorption by the brain-tissue, from the blood, of the pabulum necessary to energetic action; but if from any cause the brain is unduly stimulated, whether by emotion, thought, or external impressions on the one hand, or by acceleration of the blood-current and blood-supply through the cerebral vessels, then the supervention of sleep will be delayed and possibly prevented for a prolonged period. In this connection, the introduction of exciting drugs into the circulation, from without, or the absorption of irritating poisons formed under conditions of disordered digestion, or in consequence of bodily fatigue, must be remembered as fruitful sources of insomnia. . . .

"The production of sleep depends mainly on two great factors, viz., the inactive state of the brain itself, and the comparatively small quantity of blood circulating through its vessels; but another important influence must not be ignored—recent research has led to the conclusion that certain materials are formed in the body during sleep which, after a time, stimulate the brain-cells and produce wakefulness, while exactly the reverse process occurs during the time in which the individual is awake, so that after a period of wakefulness a storage of sleep-inducing matter is effected, which when sufficiently accumulated tends to drowsiness.

"This being the case it is easy to understand the existence of

rhythm in wakefulness and sleep; but if this process, the manufacture of soporific material, is disturbed by the introduction of stimulating influences, whether psychical or physical, especially if such antagonism occurs at or about the close of the waking period, it is not difficult to upset the rhythmical alternation of vigil and sleep on which health depends. Sleep is postponed, the activity of the brain and circulation is increased, the circumstances of ordinary life compel undue prolongation of wakeful hours, with the inevitable reduction of the normal period for repose, until, under the rhythmical conditions so induced, the habit of sleep is lost, and the individual is no longer able to obtain rest, even when the circumstances initially the cause of insomnia have ceased to exist. A vicious condition of affairs such as this cannot be successfully combated by the abuse of narcotics, neither will the temporary use of soporific drugs be useful in re-establishing physiological rhythm, without recourse to the less artificial aids to the inducement of sleep indicated by Nature herself."

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS OF ELECTRICALLY-LIGHTED STEAMSHIPS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to *The Lancet*, London, September 22, from St. Louis, Mo., as follows:

"Just at the completion of a nine days' voyage I wish to report that several passengers were severely affected with insomnia and an exhilaration to a very marked degree, and which were not relieved by the usual narcotics. These patients were of delicate, nervous temperament, and medical advisers and old sailor fellow-passengers assured them that their condition was caused by the exhilaration of the voyage, salt water, etc.; but to my mind the explanation is not satisfactory. I attribute it to an electrical condition, generated by the machinery itself or by the dynamos used in lighting the ship. I would suggest that a most thorough investigation be made in that field by competent specialists with a view to affording the nervous victims some alleviation."

In reply to this, *The Lancet* says, in substance, that "continued proximity to the noise and vibration of machinery in motion may, no doubt, induce insomnia and similar conditions, but that at the same time it is difficult to imagine that the plant used for electric lighting on board ship should have any effect different from that of other machinery. It may be remembered that frictional electricity is often obtainable from the rapidly moving belt of a large machine; but there is no evidence that this is capable of exerting any influence on people near it, and it seems impossible that in an electrically-lighted ship, the electricity should leave the proper channels, and be constantly flashing from one wire to the other, and in this way passing through the bodies of the people on board." It suggests, however, that it might be interesting to know the system of wiring and distribution adopted in the ship in question, and adds, "Before falling back upon the hypothesis suggested in the above letter, has the writer sufficiently eliminated other possible causes? Especially, is he satisfied that the general electrical conditions of the atmosphere at the time were not sufficient to account for the symptoms named? Sleeplessness, headache, restless irritability are often observed in susceptible persons just before a thunderstorm. There is also evidence that the electrical condition of the atmosphere, by affecting the 'respirability of the air,' or more probably perhaps by a direct influence on the nervous centers, is sometimes a factor in the causation of 'heat apoplexy.' Such points are little understood and not sufficiently studied. It is possible that electricity, both within us and around us, will some day throw light upon many a dark point connected with conditions both of health and of disease."

Effect of Intense Light on Dark-Skinned Persons.—Dr. James P. Parker, of St. Louis, Mo., in a letter to the editor of *The Medical News*, Philadelphia, September 29, says that the incandescent light has a peculiar effect upon the negro and the brunette, affecting especially the eye, and producing the diseased condition known as electric retinitis. The changes in the retina consist in an increased pigmentation of the central or macular region, together with lessened visual acuity, and hyperæmia. Dr. Parker thinks that the impairment of vision will be permanent in all these cases. The greater the natural pigmentation of the retina the more disastrous the result.

RECENT SCIENCE.

Curious Motions in Fluids.—The wonderful contractile and stream-motions of living protoplasm, whether in plants or in animals, have always been of the highest interest to scientists. Those who believe that such movement is a characteristic phenomenon of life, do not, of course, strive to explain it on mechanical principles, but such attempts have been made from time to time by others. Now Professor Quincke, of Heidelberg, thinks he can deduce it from the phenomena of surface tension. His researches, of which he gave an abstract at the recent British Association meeting, have, he says, occupied more than forty years. He finds that drops of oil floating on slightly alkaline water are attracted toward the walls of the vessel and then repelled, the spreading of the soap-film that results from the action of the alkali on the oil giving rise to periodic vortex motion. Viewed with the microscope the film shows the same minute strings of pearly bead-like bubbles that are observed in protoplasm. Virchow has observed the same phenomena in putrefying brain.

Tuberculin Again.—Though Dr. Koch's tuberculin is still used as a means of diagnosis, as was mentioned recently in this column, the characteristic reaction that it gives with tuberculous persons or animals rendering it valuable for this purpose, it is generally considered that, as a means of treatment, it has been pretty thoroughly discredited. Now, however, we learn from a pamphlet published by a German physician, Dr. E. Thorner, of Berlin (1894), that a few medical men, himself among the number, not terrified by adverse criticism, have continued in their practice to make cautious use of tuberculin since its introduction in 1890 to the present time. Dr. Thorner finds that tuberculin may safely be used, even in the case of patients with fever and advanced pulmonary lesions, provided that the doses be small. He considers that the maximum quantity used for an injection should never be more than one decigram [$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.]. Great caution is necessary, too, that the solution used be absolutely aseptic. In the favorable cases, injections are to be continued until all the morbid symptoms have disappeared, and later on, test injections are advisable. Phthisis, when "quiescent," had better not be treated with tuberculin. Dr. Thorner expresses a hopeful view as to the therapeutical use of tuberculin. He thinks that proper feeding and climatic treatment cannot, in most cases, replace its use altogether, though they may aid in the good effects.

Strychnine as an Antidote.—According to a note in *Cosmos*, Paris, September 22, this powerful poison has been recently employed with success to counteract the effects of two others quite as deadly, namely, the venom of the cobra and the poison of poisonous fungi. An Australian physician has demonstrated its value in the former instance, and a German has used it with remarkable results in the latter, subcutaneous injections of minute quantities of strychnine relieving mushroom poisoning as if by enchantment.

Manuring with Phosphates.—A German agricultural chemist, Maercker, as reported in *The Journal of the Chemical Society*, September, concludes from a series of researches extended over three years, that the "after action" of phosphatic manures neither continues so long nor is so intense as is generally supposed. Even in those soils richest in phosphates the third crop begins to shrink in quantity. Bones only act well on soils already containing a fair supply of phosphates.

Substances Soaked with Electricity.—The so-called storage batteries do not store electricity, properly speaking. They store chemical energy which may be turned into electrical energy at will. The only real storage-batteries are the condensers, of which the Leyden-jar, well known in lecture-room experiments, is the most familiar type. Several curious facts connected with the charge and discharge of such condensers have received careful investigation recently, among which is the so-called "soaking in" of part of the charge and its appearance later as a "residual charge." In a paper read before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, September 19, 1894, Messrs. Bedell and Kinsley described their study of some of the conditions on which this effect depends. Every condenser, as is known, consists of two metallic sheets separated by a non-conductor, or of a series or pile of such. When one has been charged it acts as if part of the

charge remained upon the metallic plates while part soaked into the non-conductor. When the condenser is discharged only the former portion takes part in the discharge; the latter gradually comes to the surface and in time the condenser may be discharged again though no charge has been given it meanwhile. A series of residual charges, diminishing in intensity, may thus be formed. The condition of a condenser depends, therefore, on its history—on its condition for weeks, or even months, past. In solid dielectrics, the absorption is less, as the temperature is higher. In pure oils there is none at all.

The Brain and Gymnastics.—Modern studies of the brain, says *Modern Medicine*, have placed in a very clear light the fact that in gymnastics, piano-playing, and skilled movements of all sorts, the training consists not simply in a discipline of the muscles involved, but is especially a training of the cells at the surface of the brain,—the so-called cortical portion of the brain.

In many cases of paralysis, the failure of the patient to recover the use of the affected muscles is the result of neglect properly to train or educate the muscles. The patient is not always able to do this himself, for the reason that after the injury involving the cerebral region has been repaired, the muscles are often left in a state of such complete disability that the patient is not able to command them by his will; that is, although the connection between the will and the muscles is restored, the muscle is too weak to respond—not that the muscle is unable to contract, but it is unable to contract and at the same time do the work required of it in moving the parts to which it is attached. In these cases, passive movements are of the greatest assistance. The *masseur* should say to the patient (in a case involving the lower extremities, for example), "Draw up your foot," and at the instant when the patient makes the effort to draw up his foot, the *masseur* should raise the foot for him, or give such assistance as is necessary to raise the foot, perhaps leaving the patient to suppose that he has executed the movement himself, thus giving him encouragement and restoring his confidence. After this procedure has been executed for a few days, it will be noticed in many cases that there is a decided increase in the voluntary control of the patient over the affected part; and after a prolonged course of treatment, reaching, if necessary, over weeks or even months, the patient may be able to control the paralyzed parts in a very satisfactory manner. In like manner, the patient may even recover the power of speech after having once lost it. If the patient is able to understand the words spoken to him, although unable to utter them himself, in some cases it is possible to restore the ability to speak by calling his attention to the form assumed by the muscles of the lips and other muscles involved in articulation, and directing him each day in executing these movements, just as a deaf person is taught. In a case recently reported by Kuchler, a patient by this means acquired the use of more than a hundred words by only six weeks' practice, after having been speechless, or nearly so, for nine years, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy.

SCIENCE NOTES.

CELLULOSE has just been obtained by some London chemists in a dense form, having the appearance of ebonite, and capable of taking a high polish. The material contains carbon bisulfid and sodic hydrate, which are gradually given up when it is dissolved in water, cellulose being precipitated. If some of the solution is spread on glass, a transparent film of cellulose can be obtained. Cellulose can also be deposited from the same solution on woven materials or paper, producing a permanent stiffening or sizing. The solution forms a substitute for glue, of great strength, and insoluble in water when set. The material can also be obtained in continuous sheets or films.

MR. MAXIM has been having an interesting controversy with the United States Patent Office. He wishes to patent his flying-machine, but the officials refuse to allow him to do so, on the sole ground, as he claims, that it is a flying-machine, though they are willing to issue separate patents on the aeroplanes, machinery, boilers, condensers, etc. "Should I take out twenty patents on these different devices," says the inventor, in a letter to *Engineering*, "I should get my patents, but then they would not give me much protection, and, moreover, they would cost me at least \$2,000."

THE funeral of the late Professor Helmholtz took place on September 13, at Charlottenburg. Among the numerous tributes of admiration were wreaths from the German Emperor and the Empress Frederick, both of whom were represented at the ceremony. Most of the learned societies of the capital and many of the universities and scientific bodies in other parts of the empire also sent representatives.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

TRUTH AND ERROR OF AGNOSTICISM.

IF one were asked to name the two most characteristic intellectual attitudes of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, one would be probably safe in answering—Evolution and Agnosticism." Thus writes Professor James Seth, of Brown University, in *The New World*, September. The name "Agnosticism" is only twenty-five years old, for it was in 1869 that Professor Huxley, as he himself tells us, "invented what I conceived to be the appropriate title of 'Agnostic.' It came into my head as suggestively antithetic to the 'Gnostic' of Church History, who professed to know so much about the very things of which I was ignorant." But, says Professor Seth, "the thing—the phase of thought thus happily named by Professor Huxley—is by no means new. It is of ancient and proud lineage. . . . Greek philosophy ended in Agnosticism. . . . The Greeks passed on the problem, still unsolved, to the modern world."

Professor Seth then presents a metaphysical argument by which he defends his own rejection of Agnosticism. He insists upon it that Agnosticism is a metaphysical position. A witty critic of the Kantian doctrine of the "thing-in-itself," proclaimed the decease of that doctrine in the following terms: "Notice: the late metaphysics is dead without heirs, and to-morrow all the things-in-themselves shall be sold under the hammer." The Professor says: "I fancy Mr. Spencer and Mr. Huxley must have been present at that auction, and have proved the highest bidders; they certainly secured the property, and all the 'good-will' of the business."

He then continues:

"Agnosticism, rests upon a false, or at any rate inadequate conception of the Infinite as the negation of the finite. The finite world, the world of experience, is regarded as the negation of the infinite reality, a negation which must itself be negated if we would apprehend the Infinite as it is. But the finite world is our world, which we cannot transcend. Is it necessary absolutely to transcend it? In knowing the finite, are we not already in presence of the Infinite? If not, of course the Infinite is unknowable. But why not? Why should it be necessary, in order to reach the Infinite, to think away the finite? Rather is it not only by thinking the finite, that we can reach the Infinite? Faithfulness to finite empirical reality will alone lead us to its infinite heart and center. Is it not most strange that the scientific Agnostic, with all his zeal for 'facts,' should say that we are never in contact with facts, but only with symbols of an Unknown Reality; that the Agnostic should join hands with the mystic in his disparagement of the actual finite and phenomenal world, in his reduction of experience itself to illusion? It is true that 'things are not what they seem,' but that the appearance *is*, that it is a genuine manifestation of reality, we must believe. As against the dreamy, mystic transcendentalism of the Agnostic, philosophy must vindicate the healthy empirical realism of science and of common sense."

The Professor admits that "here, as in all human things, we find truth and error mixed, and most difficult it is to sift the error from the truth, the truth from the error."

He proceeds to this task as follows:

"Agnosticism is really the misstatement and misconstruction of an essential and important truth. This truth is that the ultimate and absolute reality is 'unknowable,' as well as 'unknown,' in the sense that secondary reality is knowable, and partially known. If even the self, or finite human subject, cannot be known or 'presented,' but remains the unphenomenal or unrepresentable, if even 'we are greater than we know,' surely God or the universal and infinite subject cannot be known in the sense that the various objects or 'phenomena' of our experience are known. The infinite subject may still less than the finite subject be presented or objectified. To demand such a knowledge of God would be to demand that God, in order to be known, should cease to be God; as to demand such a knowledge even of ourselves would be to

demand that we should cease to be ourselves. He, like ourselves, is greater than we can ever know Him to be. . . .

"Agnosticism is an exaggerated statement of the actual and inevitable finitude and imperfection of human knowledge. It well becomes us all to join in the Agnostic confession, *Ignoramus*; but shall we add *et ignorabimus*? In a sense we may and must; in a sense we must admit that the task of knowledge can never be completed. But it is the very possession of an intellectual idea that enables us thus to condemn our actual attainment in knowledge. Socrates said long ago that man's best knowledge was a knowledge of his ignorance. But even to know our ignorance is to know, and to have an ideal is the first step toward its attainment. To know our limitations is to have already, in a very real sense, transcended them. Even the discovery that we did not know anything in any measure would be at least the discovery that we knew that. Thus Agnosticism must, in the end, either contradict itself or recognize the deeper truth implied in its own theory.

"As a record of intellectual fact, Agnosticism may be true. Even then, it is only one side of the shield; there is science as well as nescience; there is success as well as failure. Our clear thinking, our intellectual understanding of the universe, may always be rounded with mystery. It may be that 'Man's measures cannot mete the immeasurable All.' But, even for us, the universe is not an impenetrable mystery, an absolute enigma, a mere *x*. In failure, whether moral or intellectual, which knows itself to be failure, there is the seed of ultimate success; in defeat, which knows itself to be defeat, there is the prophecy of future triumph.

"The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard,
The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky,
Are music sent up to God by the lover and the bard;
Enough that He heard it once; we shall hear it by and by.
And what is our failure here but a triumph's evidence
For the fulness of the days? Have we withered or agonized?
Why else was the pause prolonged but that singing might issue thence?
Why rushed the discords in, but that harmony should be prized?"

HERESY AND SCHISM: A CATHOLIC REPLY
TO MR. GLADSTONE.

VERY few of the writers, even among ultra-Protestants, who have thus far discussed the question raised by Mr. Gladstone in regard to heresy and schism, agree with him. There is manifested a feeling that he was attempting to apologize or find an excuse for what he regards as schism, but which these Protestants will not, for one moment, allow to be such. They deny that they are schismatics, and they do not want any one, not even Mr. Gladstone, to find excuses for what they believe needs no excuse. On the other side, Anglicans and Romanists have denied *in toto* Mr. Gladstone's conclusions, and, in so many words, have declared that schism is a sin to-day, and there is no palliation of it except ignorance. This view of the subject is strongly set forth by the Rev. Sydney F. Smith, in *The Month*, September. He lays down the basic proposition that there is "one Church now existing which corresponds in its lineaments with the original Church as it sprang fresh from the hands of its Founder, and there is only this one." He charges Mr. Gladstone with choosing that "horn of the dilemma which includes within the fold of the Church all who are in good faith;" and not only so, but with contending that the "condition of modern heretics and schismatics must be acceptable to God, because God so significantly blesses their lives, and employs them as His instruments in many good and spiritual works." The reverend gentleman's words on this point we quote in full:

"This is a point which we approach with the greater willingness because it causes difficulty to many others besides Mr. Gladstone, and obscures their perception of the exclusive claims of the Catholic Church. Now we must bear in mind the doctrine of this Church on the distribution of grace. *Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus* is a maxim which is not, and never was, taken to mean that there is no possibility of salvation for any one whatever who is not within the body of the One Church. What it means, and always has meant, and what the phrase itself suitably expresses,

is just what the words of our Lord declare, 'He that believeth (you), and is baptized, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned.'

"God founded the Catholic Church with the intention that all should join it, and there is a consequent Divine commandment, under pain of sin, that all should join it. The commandment exists, and it follows that no properly informed person can remain outside the Church without endangering his soul. At the same time, since no commandment binds until its existence is certified to the subject, those persons in invincible (that is, inculpable) ignorance of the commandment, are not committing sin by disregarding its injunctions; and as they are not guilty of sin, they do not place themselves out of reach of salvation. They are great losers indeed, being deprived of the many and potent aids to salvation which only the Catholic Church can offer to them; of her sacraments, of her Sacrifice, of her salutary teaching and government. Still, although they have far fewer aids and graces than are given to Catholics, they are not altogether deprived of aids and graces. They may hold many false doctrines which can only do them harm, but along with these they retain some true doctrines as well; and they receive those graces which, like missionaries, are granted to souls outside the Church, with the object of drawing them into it.

"This is the full Catholic doctrine as to the state of persons outside the Church, and we can now judge whether it explains sufficiently the goodness and piety often found in such outsiders. If it does not, by all means let us consider the admissibility of Mr. Gladstone's theory of a Divine sanction and acceptance of the state itself of heresy and schism; but if it does explain it sufficiently, there is no need to recur to a theory which supposes our Lord to have departed so widely from His original uncompromising attitude toward heresy and schism."

PLANT-WORSHIP.

THE worship of trees and plants has been a feature of the religious observances of widely separated races. The ancient Britons revered the mistletoe and the oak, and the Hindus ascribe a peculiar sanctity to the bo-tree and the peepul-tree; and, indeed, it is only natural that, in the childhood of the race, trees and plants should be credited with miraculous powers. This plant-worship forms an important feature of the religious worship of the Tarahumari Indians, as described by Carl Lumholz in *Scribner's Magazine* for October. The sacred plants are species of cacti, capable of inducing intoxication, and many curious superstitions are associated with their worship. Mr. Lumholz says:

"To the Indian everything in Nature is alive, and even the plants could not grow if they had no souls. Many of them are supposed to talk, and sing, and feel pain like ourselves. There are five or six kinds of plants, species of *Mamillaria* or small cacti, called Hikori, that live for months after they have been rooted up, which are even worshiped by the Tarahumaris. They look upon these plants as individuals to be treated with the utmost respect, in fact as demigods to whom sacrifice must be offered. The chief benefit sought from this plant-worship is the good health of the tribe, but there are also many other advantages to be gained by having the plants in their storehouses, or wearing them about their persons. The Tarahumari does not keep them in his own house, because they, the plants, are 'virtuous,' and would be offended at the sight of anything wrong or lascivious.

"All the small cacti are regarded with superstitious reverence by the Tarahumari. They have different properties, the most pronounced of them being to drive off wizards, robbers, and Apaches, and to ward off disease. These Hikori are found growing in the ranges east of the Mexican Central Railway, particularly at Santa Rosalia de Camerga. When they are needed by the tribe, ten or a dozen Tarahumaris start out to gather them, first using copal incense on themselves. The journey is a long one, and it takes the Indians a week and three days to get to the Sierra Margosa, where they are chiefly found. Until they reach the field where the Hikori grows, the Tarahumari may eat what he likes, but once there he must be abstinent from all but pinole. Women may follow the Hikori-gatherers, but may not touch the

plant. Upon arriving at the Sierra, the first thing done is to erect a cross, near which are placed the first few Hikori that are taken up, in order that these Hikori may tell where others are to be found in plenty. The Indians chew and eat the next plants they find, and in consequence get very intoxicated; as speech is forbidden in this place, they lie down in silence. On the second day, when sober, they begin to collect the plant early in the morning, taking it up very carefully with sticks, in order not to hurt it, because the plant would be angry and revenge itself, making them mad and tumbling them down precipices. Different species are kept in different sacks, because otherwise 'they' would fight. He—the Indian always speaks of the plant as an individual—is a noisy divinity, and sings away when in the sack. One man, who used his bag of Hikori as a pillow, told me that such was the noise made by the plant that he was unable to sleep.

"When the Tarahumaris return with the Hikori, a festival is held in honor of the plant. The people go out to welcome the travelers with music, and at night much teswaino, or native beer, is drunk. The night is passed in dancing in honor of the plant. The pile of Hikori, perhaps two bushels, is placed under a cross and sprinkled with teswaino, for the Hikori likes teswaino as well as the Tarahumaris. The next day a sheep or even an ox or two goats are sacrificed. Hikori is sold to the heathens in the barrancas who are too timid to go for it themselves. One plant costs a sheep, and the buyer holds a feast in honor of its purchase, and repeats the feast at the same time every year.

"Several kinds of Hikori should be described. There is the Wanami (superior), which, besides being used to make an intoxicating drink, is famous as a remedy for snake-bites and burns and wounds. It is moistened in the mouth and applied to the part to be relieved. It is also supposed to prolong life. Sunami, which looks like a small artichoke, is a still more powerful Hikori than Wanami. The deer cannot run away from it and the bears cannot do you any harm if you have it. Robbers are powerless against it, for Sunami calls soldiers to its aid. A liquor, called Hikori, is made from both these cacti, particularly the first, and is highly intoxicating. It is prominent at all festivals held in honor of the plant, and is drunk by the medicine men and their assistants, and also by the whole assembly, as a safeguard against witchcraft, and for the health of the tribe.

"There is one kind of Hikori which has long white spines and is supposed to come from the devil and is used for evil purposes. If it becomes angry the leg which kicked it will break. Once when I happened to push one of these globular woolly-looking cactuses with a stick, an Indian said to me, 'Leave it alone, for it will make you fall down precipices.'"

Do the Heathen Know of God?—There have been statements made by travelers in Central Africa, Australia, and Japan, that tribes of people have been found who had no idea whatever of God. The Rev. John Liggins, in an article in *The American Church Sunday-School Magazine*, October, thinks that these travelers made such statements because of the reluctance of the natives to speak of sacred subjects. He strengthens his views that God is known among the heathen, by the following testimony of distinguished men:

"Dr. Livingstone says that some African tribes do not like to talk about God, believing it to be irreverent to do so, and fearing that if they are irreverent He will injure them and their country. He says that when the Matembne and Makonde tribes in Central Africa do speak of Him, they call Him 'the Giver,' and that they pray to Him oftener than the other Africans do.

"The Rev. Dr. Ellis, the great authority on Madagascar, says that the tribes in that island have always known of God, and the term applied to Him has been 'the Prince of Heaven.' The late Bishop Steeve said: 'All the tribes along the eastern coast of Africa have an ultimate belief in God. He is invoked chiefly on occasions of drought.' Among the Zulus and some other tribes he is spoken of as 'The Most Ancient One.' The native term is almost the exact equivalent of the Bible one, 'The Ancient of Days.'

"The Rev. Dr. Wilson, the great authority on Western Africa, says that the belief in one great Supreme Being, the Creator and Upholder of all things, is universal along that coast. Among the Ashantees, he is called 'The Great Friend'; among the Fantees, 'The Great Father.'

TWENTY-FIVE FALSE MESSIAHS.

THE following short sketches of the Twenty five False Messiahs is translated from *Danskeren*, Copenhagen:

"(1) Simeon, surnamed Bar-cochba, 'son of a star,' appeared in the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 130) and claimed to fulfil the prophecy of Balaam. He took Jerusalem in 132 and was slain in 135. His enemies changed his surname to Bar-Cozeba, 'son of a lie.'

"(2) Moses Cretensis arose in the reign of Theodosius the Younger (A.D. 434), and pretended to be a second Moses sent to deliver the Jews of Crete. He was soon unmasksed, but disappeared before he could be punished.

"(3) Dunaan appeared in the reign of Justinian (A.D. 520) and called himself a son of Moses. He was captured and put to death by the Ethiopian general Elesban.

"(4) One Julian was set up as King by the Jews and Samaritans and looked upon as the Messiah. This was during the rebellion under Justinian (A.D. 529). He was captured and beheaded.

"(5) Serenus arose in Spain about 721. He had a large following.

"(6-7-8) "The Twelfth Century produced very many false Messiahs. We have a report of one in France about 1137; one in Persia 1138, and one in Spain 1157. The Jews followed them in great numbers.

"(9) In Fez, arose (1167) David Alrui (Alray). He persecuted the Jews and ended miserably. Disraeli has taken the plot for his 'Alroy' from the life of this pretender.

"(10) In this year there arose also a false Messiah in Arabia. He claimed to work miracles. A king demanded proof of the miracles. The prophet said that they might cut off his head, and he would come to life again. It was done, but no revival took place.

"(11) About 1170, a false Messiah arose among the Jews beyond Euphrates. He claimed as proof of his Messiahship that he had been cured in one night from leprosy.

"(12) In 1174, Persia again saw a false Messiah, who also brought great tribulations upon his followers.

"(13) The Cabalist David Almasser arose in Moravia in 1176. He pretended that he could make himself invisible. He was killed, and the Jews had to pay heavy taxes for his sake.

"(14) Persia was again, in 1199, afflicted with a pretended savior. David-el-David, a magician and a man of great learning, arose against the king. He was captured and beheaded, and great numbers of Jews were punished as his followers.

"(15) Ismael Sophus was a Spanish Messiah. In the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries the Messiah craze seemed to have died out. Yet the learned Saadia, Ibn Chija, Nachman, and Gerson calculated that the time for the real Messiah to arrive was in 1358. No pretender seems to have arisen. Later, Abraham Abrabanel fixed 1502 as the date.

"(16) With the opening of the Sixteenth Century, the false Messiahs begin again to appear. The German Rabbi, Asher Lämmlein, created much enthusiasm in Austria and converted many Jews and Christians to the belief that he was the Messiah. He promised to lead them under the banner of the Messiah, 'the King of the Jews,' to the Holy Land. He died suddenly, and his followers were scattered.

"(17) During the eventful reign of Charles V., David Reuben appeared and claimed to be sent to lead the Jews to Palestine. He gained favor at court and was even received with distinction by the Pope, Clement VIII. He was joined by Salomon Molchofia, a Portuguese apostate Christian, who became the prophet of the movement. When later these two attempted to convert the Emperor, they were taken prisoners. David escaped with his life. Solomon was burned at the stake.

"(18) In 1615, the first false Messiah in the West Indies appeared. He was successful among the Portuguese Jews. He promised to destroy Rome and overthrow Antichrist and the Turkish Empire.

"(19) In the Low Countries a false Messiah arose in 1624, and made a great commotion. His name is not known.

"(20) The most successful of all the false Messiahs was Sabbathai Zebi, who took advantage of the peculiar expectations which in 1666 seemed to possess mankind like an epidemic. Rumor from the East told of great multitudes who from unknown parts marched to Arabia. They were supposed to be the lost Ten Tribes. From Arabia they were said to have sailed for Scotland 'with sails and cordage of silk.' The sailors were re-

ported speaking Hebrew, and on the sails was this motto, 'The Twelve Tribes of Israel.' Zebi claimed to be 'King of the Kings of the Earth,' and said that these events were signs of his coming. The Turkish Government seized him as a dangerous agitator. To save his life, as he thought, he turned Mohammedan. He was finally beheaded. Zebi's influence lasts to this day. It is hard to account for it, but it is a fact.

"(20) Rabbi Mordecai, a German Jew, appeared 1682, and succeeded in imposing upon many. When proved to be an impostor he fled from Italy to Poland.

"(22) The most remarkable among all these impostors was Frank, afterward called 'Baron' Frank, and said to be a relative of the Russian Emperor. He arose in the middle of the Eighteenth Century, and propagated a new creed. A sect which originated with him still exists in Poland. He was largely influenced by Zebi. His daughter led his followers after his death.

"(23-24) Jakuthiel, King of Israel, vulgarly called Moses Chayim Luzzatto, appeared in Amsterdam about 1744, and Ari Shocher appeared at Siena. They both claimed to work miracles. The first was a learned man. The latter was waylaid and murdered.

"(25) The last impostor heard of in Europe was called Jakuthiel, King of Israel, like one of the former frauds. He appeared in 1872 and addressed the Jewish congregation of Berlin, and gave out as his motto: 'Not with power, nor with force, but with my Spirit, says the Lord Zebaoth.' His 'diplomatic note' to the Porte demanding a peaceful cession of Palestine was laughed at, and he did not pour out the threatened 'vials' because he was not obeyed. He appears to have disappeared as silently as he came."

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF GREAT SCIENTISTS.

IN considering the question whether the influence of culture is necessarily antagonistic to religion, a writer in the *Lutherische Kirchen-Zeitung* (Columbus, Ohio) cites briefly the religious utterances of great scientists of the past. There may be nothing new in the citations given, but their grouping lends new emphasis to the point the writer is striving to make. He says:

"Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton were earnest Christians, who saw the handwriting of God in the works of nature. Copernicus is the founder of our present astronomical system, but his gravestone bears the following inscription in Latin: 'I do not expect the favor which Thou hast given to Paul, nor the grace with which Thou forgavest Peter; only the clemency which Thou hast shown to the Thief on the Cross I beseech thee to grant me!' Kepler closes his most important book with this sentence: 'I thank Thee, my Lord and Creator, for the joy which the work of Thine hands hath given me. . . . If I have said anything unworthy of Thee, or have sought to gain honor for myself rather than Thee, graciously forgive me.' Of Newton, the great English naturalist, it is said that, like the German poet Klopstock, he never pronounced the name of the Almighty without uncovering his head. That greatest of scientists, Karl Ritter, in his 'Contemplation of Palestine,' says: 'The world is full of the glory of the Creator; where our ability and knowledge cease, revelation opens for us time and eternity.' J. Liebig, the prince of German analytical chemists, says that belief in God makes one humble and modest. Faraday, the great English naturalist, was an earnest Christian. He went to service regularly on Sunday, and prized the Bible as his dearest and most precious book. He often explained the Scriptures in meetings and proved that he lived according to them. He sought Christ because he was humble, and found Him because he was sincere. It is certainly the most touching part of the story of this 'magnate in the realm of science,' that he bent his knees before the King of Truth and Love. Professor Benzenberg, the founder of the Observatory of Düsseldorf, has laid down his creed in the following words: 'I am a Protestant. As a Protestant, I read the writings contained in the Old and the New Covenant. These writings are my religion.' The late Professor of Botany in the University of Marburg, Wiegand, desired, on his deathbed, that the world should be informed that 'a scientist had died who was a believer.' And as we are speaking of botanists, another great savant, Professor Linnæus, whose name is a household word in the scientific world, said: 'If we contemplate the smallest insect or the most gigantic of animals, the blade of grass in the field or the great

cedar of the Lebanon—they are works which tell of the glory of God."

The writer concludes his article with the following caustic remarks:

"Mercy! don't accept as truth every statement made by a newspaper writer! Even if the statement that an educated man cannot be a Christian is made a thousand times, it is not proven any more than a statement that the heavens are green in color. If only the readers knew what unripe youths write for the newspapers, they would be ashamed to have paid any attention to their words. But countless readers seem to think that anything that appears in the papers must have a foundation. Such people argue in a curious manner. 'An educated man has no faith,' they say. Therefore they throw aside faith and fancy themselves educated."

THE FAKIR OF THE MONKEY-TEMPLE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Kölnische Zeitung* tells the following strange story, which, if true, may help us to believe that Rudyard Kipling's tales of India are not altogether creations of the imagination. This writer says:

"Every visitor to Simla (India) knows the Jakko Hill—about 1,500 feet high—in the immediate neighborhood, and the monkey-temple on the top of it. There lives an ascetic, fanatical fakir who supports himself and the monkeys on the offerings of the faithful, and who is treated by those creatures with the most profound respect. There are two troops or regiments of monkeys, each with its king, who is appointed to that position by the fakir. The king, alone, has the right to eat in the temple; the other monkeys remain outside, and the fakir himself brings a dish of tit-bits for their *Kotval* or general. When they have done, they file respectfully before the fakir, who dismisses them with 'Go, my children.' This fakir, who is bronzed by wind and weather, clothed only in a leopard-skin, and whose hair has not been cut or combed for twenty years, is a European. He is able to converse in perfect English, and his name is Charles William de Rousette. His father was a shopkeeper in Simla, and sent him as a boy to the best school there. But an ex-servant of the father had been very intimate with the fakir of Jakko, and on the latter's death had succeeded to his position. The young Rousette used to visit him frequently, and the man showed great regard for the son of his old employer. Threatened with some punishment at school, the boy took refuge with his friend the fakir at the temple, but was found there some days later and brought back. He seemed to have lost all interest in life, was always wanting to return to the temple, and one day he suddenly disappeared. The next twelve years he spent in his novitiate, wandering about India, and 'clothed' only with his hair. After the twelve years, he reappeared in Simla as the disciple of the fakir, and on the latter's death succeeded him. The elder Rousette had meanwhile died, leaving a good fortune, but the son made no effort to secure it. He says that he is perfectly happy, and has no desire to re-enter the 'false and corrupt European society.' He has a particular antipathy to the Anglo-Indian clergy, and possesses an extraordinary influence over all classes of Hindus, who revere him as a saint. He is the only instance of a fakir brought up as a Christian, and of European parents, who, though heir to a considerable fortune, leads a wretched life, deprived of all visible enjoyments, and yet to all appearance absolutely happy and contented."

The Languages of Palestine.—As regards the languages spoken in Palestine in the time of Christ, much that is of high importance has resulted from recent exploration. According to a writer in *The Contemporary Review*, a dedication to Herod was written both in Aramaic and in Greek, and there are a great many Greek texts of this age in all parts of the country, which show us that the old Canaanite religions had not yet died out, but were mingled with Greek mythology, so that the names of native and of Greek deities stand side by side. The region where the Greeks were most numerous was apparently Decapolis, east of the Sea of Galilee, and it seems to me probable that the people of Gadara, who kept swine, were Greeks, for the pig was regarded as an unclean animal by the Phenicians and other natives, as well as by the Jews. It has often been disputed whether the Gospels

were originally written in Greek or in Aramaic; but it has now been rendered certain by exploration that Greek was very widely used in Palestine at this time, and that it was understood by the Jews as well as by others. We have recovered the stone, written in Greek, which warned the Gentiles not to enter the inner court of the Temple, and have found early Jewish bone-boxes on Olivet inscribed in Greek.

The Ancient Name of Egypt.—The most ancient name of Egypt preserved to us, according to *The Evangelist*, is Mi-is-ri, or Misr, if we omit the last two i's. The name occurs in the first form in the syllabic (arrow-head) writing of Tablet 5 of the Tell Amarna letters, engraved on clay bricks in the Fifteenth Century, B.C., and now preserved in the British Museum.

The earliest books of the Bible date from the following century, the Fourteenth B.C., the era of Moses, and Egypt is in them called Misr. At that period the country was divided into Lower and Upper Egypt (Misr-aim, or the Two Misrs), signified by the double crown of the monuments of those monarchs who ruled both districts. Our English version of the Bible refers to this duality in verse 11 of the fiftieth chapter of Genesis. The ancient name of Egypt survives to-day in the modern Arabic phrase for the country, Belud-Misr, or Egypt land, *belud* signifying Earth.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.—It seems that Cardinal Vaughan, the Roman Catholic hierarch of England, has officially stated that none of the Catholic bishops admits the validity of the Orders of the Church of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a late charge, alluded to this, and exclaimed: "What a moment to be fingering the trinkets of Rome!" *The Evangelical Christendom*, London, asks the question: "Might not the action of Cardinal Vaughan, however, profitably suggest to the Archbishop and the High Church party in general, that the measure which Rome deals out to them is only the same as that which they deal out to Nonconformists? If they resent Rome's denial of the validity of their orders, can they wonder if Nonconformists resent their denial of the validity of Nonconformist ministry? It were well if the doctrine of Apostolic Succession were seen to be, what it in truth is, one of the many delusive fictions of the Church of Rome."

SHOULD CHRISTIANS GO TO THE THEATER?—Newman Hall, in an article published in *The United Presbyterian*, Pittsburgh, finds nothing good in the theater. He declares that it is the great enemy of personal religion, because of its impurity. We quote the following:

"Dumas, the novelist, in reply to one who criticized a play of his, wrote: 'You are right not to take your daughter to see my play, but you should not take her to a theater, which being a picture of satire of social manners, must ever be immoral, the social manners themselves being immoral.' I remember a similar reply of a French defender of the theater to one who said his plays were not proper for young people: 'Certainly not—we have to represent the world as it is, and not as it ought to be—and the world as it is fit only for men and women to witness, and not for children, youths, and maidens.' How certainly injurious must be the habitual representation of immoral scenes and characters on those who are habitually familiarized with them in their reproduction and exhibition."

ARE THERE TOO MANY PROTESTANT MINISTERS?—It is reported that Dr. Briggs, at a meeting of the Connecticut Valley Congregational Club, said: "The Protestants could well dispense with 50,000 of their 90,000 clergymen in this country," and that there is \$200,000 "more than is necessary" invested in church edifices. *The Examiner*, New York, says: "We take it for granted that Dr. Briggs will at once resign his chair at Union, and advise all his colleagues to seek other and more useful occupations than that of increasing the present over-supply of Protestant ministers, and bankrupting the Protestant churches."

"NO CHURCH, NO GAME," seems to be the rule of a certain football club at New Swindon, Wiltshire, where the young men play their game on Sunday afternoons; "but they would not allow those who had been absent from church in the morning to join in the games,"—so said the vicar at a Church Union meeting lately. "Parish priests ought to be present with their young people in their amusements, and certainly ought not to let it be supposed that they look askance at those amusements." There are some Canadian parsons who would look very much "askance" at these same Sunday-afternoon football matches—though they may seem "a nice quiet way" of spending the day, amid Old Country traditions, where football is as harmless as foot-walks.—*Canadian Churchman*, Toronto.

METHODISM IN GERMANY.—The Methodist Annual Conference in Germany has been fixing the salaries of all preachers within maximum and minimum figures. The largest sum given to any preacher is \$800 and the lowest \$150. There are gradations according as the preacher is married, unmarried, or has children. In Berlin the Conference holds property worth 250,000 marks, a large advance on the original cost. The churches are rapidly approaching self-support, and as soon as that is reached the State will grant corporate rights enabling them to bury the dead without consent from the State Church. The Methodist Deaconesses are taking quite a prominent position throughout Germany. When in 1892 the cholera raged in Hamburg they placed themselves at the disposal of the city authorities, and in return for their devotion received a fine home and hospital in the suburbs of the city. They are doing a similar work to that of the Sisters of Charity, but are held in still higher esteem, both in private and in public.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF KOREA.

THE *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, prints a communication from a Russian Government surveyor on the importance of Korea. The writer had been sent to ascertain the state of the Korean coast, and took the opportunity to survey Port Lazareff and the adjacent bay with a view of ascertaining its capabilities as to a coaling-station for the Russian fleet. His article has created considerable interest, especially in England, as he expresses his conviction that Great Britain has never ceased to extend its influence in those parts. He declares that the Englishmen in the service of the Korean Government are really agents of the British Government, and continues:

"These pioneers of English diplomacy will, as a matter of course, very shortly be followed by an English Consul to cement trade on a firm and profitable foundation. But as English trade has nearly always the protection of British guns, it is very probable that, before long, a British naval station will be established at Port Lazareff or in a neighboring place. In 1886 the English held Port Hamilton, but found the place unimportant and inconvenient. That is the real reason why the place was abandoned, although ostensibly this was done on account of an agreement with Russia. In this way Russia was led to acknowledge that England possessed equal rights with her in Korea, which is absurd, as the English possessions are not continuous in Korea, as those of Russia."

The writer then reviews other parts of the coast, and comes to the conclusion that Port Shestakoff is the most convenient place for a naval station:

"The defense of Port Shestakoff [he says] would not be a difficult matter. The moderate depth of its approaches and the absence of currents greatly assist submarine mining operations. I am convinced that the place will have an important part to play in the affairs of the East. The occupation of Port Shestakoff can be effected at the present moment without much difficulty. It could be guarded with a garrison of one hundred men and a gunboat. On the island of Gontcharoff nature has provided most convenient places for erecting defenses. The shores of the island are steep inside the harbor, and during an attack torpedo-boats could be kept close in shore and out of sight of the enemy. The south side of the island is free from attacks through landing parties on account of the heavy swell and breakers."

The writer concludes his paper by urging the necessity of an understanding between Russia and Japan:

"Our interests in the East are, at this moment, rarely at stake, and the war between China and Japan may bring forth bitter fruit for us. Should Japan prove victorious she will, with the purchase of the connivance of the honest brokers, the British, conclude a profitable treaty with China, and then proceed to guide Korea along the path of progress to a position of strength which will place serious obstacles in our way for safeguarding our frontiers by establishing stations. But the opportunity is not yet lost to us, and we can avert the danger. We should at once enter into an agreement with Japan and support her just and reasonable demands in Korea, by which we shall not only secure a clear and defined basis for Korea, and free and peaceful progress for its inhabitants, but by supporting Japan we would, in the event of her military success, obtain for ourselves advantages which would otherwise fall to England. Japan would gain considerably more by joining hands with us than with England, who is not likely to continue to be her friend. On the contrary, the rapid maritime and commercial development of Japan will eventually become a source of rivalry for England, who will not submit to such competition calmly. The history of England is full of such examples, and it is for us to point them out to the Japanese."

The opinions of the Russian Liberals on political or diplomatic questions rarely coincide with the official sentiments of the Government and of the dominant circles; hence the following utterances on the Chinese-Japanese war by the editor of the

St. Petersburg *Viestnik Evropy*, the foremost organ of the Liberal Party, throw but little light on the interesting question of what Russia's official attitude is toward the issues of the Eastern war. Still, they not only possess a certain interest in themselves, being an earnest defense of Japan's course, but they are indicative of influences which are at work to check and counteract to a certain extent the dominant sentiments against Japan, which are supposed to prevail in Russia. The Liberal editor says:

"The Koreans will undoubtedly be advantaged by freedom from Chinese oppression, if they are brought under the control of the more civilized Japan, while, on the other hand, the triumph of China in the present war would be a great calamity to them. A final victory of the Japanese would bring a lasting benefit to the whole of Eastern Asia, arousing the (as it were) petrified political organism of China. Hundreds of millions of human beings are doomed to a miserable, hopeless existence under the crushing weight of Chinese dominion, and, naturally, the opening up of the possibilities of a new life to them through the dismemberment of the 'Celestial Empire' and its breaking up into a number of independent kingdoms, would be one of the greatest historical events, the occurrence of which is desirable from all points of view.

"China, with her mass of strong and submissive inhabitants, sometimes appears to threaten very seriously the whole future of Europe, and the removal of this menace would have a quieting and beneficent effect on civilized nations. The most wholesome reaction of the dissolution of China would be witnessed in our own interests and possessions in Asia; we should be at once relieved of the necessity of maintaining a formidable military force along our frontiers in Asia. Having got rid of the Chinese sphinx, serving as the personification of immobility and inspiring terror among the nations, Asia would feel the impulse of a new life, and brighter prospects would loom up before the neighboring peoples.

"But what are the representatives of the enlightened nations doing to assist in the solution of this important problem of civilization? Do they at least perceive the significance and import of the events now taking place in the East? Unfortunately, no such perception is manifested by those who are ready to aid China by supplying her with weapons and money, by instructing her in the art of modern warfare and organizing her forces. English commercial vessels undertake to transport Chinese soldiers and weapons, and then raise loud protests when such vessels are made to suffer the ordinary consequences of a state of war. Such indifference in the dissemination of modern military ideas, such readiness to strengthen even the hands of barbarians in a struggle with more civilized peoples, constitutes one of the most repugnant features of modern international politics. It proves the lack of interest in everything outside the narrow circle of immediate necessities. It is to be hoped that this indifference and shortsightedness will not bring a bitter harvest in the future."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LI HUNG CHANG'S DILEMMA.

HERR V. BRANDT, ex-Minister of Germany to the Chinese Empire, writes in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, on the difficulties which beset the Governor-General of Petchili. He agrees with most of the Europeans who have come into contact with Li Hung Chang, that this Chinese statesman is a man of remarkable ability, but thinks that his position will prove to be untenable, as his responsibility is extraordinarily great. Herr v. Brandt says:

"The Governor of Petchili [Li Hung Chang] is much too intelligent not to be acquainted with the faults and deficiencies of the Chinese army. But he strongly feels his responsibility as defender of the capital, and that is the reason why he alone, of all the Governors-General, has created an army and a fleet which possess a certain amount of efficiency from a European point of view. But in the very possession of these forces lurks danger. To be successful, he would be forced to keep his forces together in order to meet an attack upon the capital. He dare not risk his troops in other parts, he must shun the danger of their being

reduced in numbers, and this explains his Fabian policy with regard to all the enemies of China. During the Franco-Chinese War he did his best to localize the war in the South, and at the beginning of the present struggle with Japan he left nothing untried to prevent the outbreak of a war. Now that the struggle has begun in earnest, he will hardly be prevailed upon to send many of his troops out of the province. In this circumstance may be found the possibility of a speedy understanding with Japan. If, however, the Court at Pekin desires to carry on the war at all hazards, he will endeavor to gain time until the reinforcements from the other provinces can be brought into play."

Herr v. Brandt thinks that the Japanese Government will be sorry enough to have forced the war upon China even if the Japanese troops continue to be successful:

"Very much against their will, Russia and England are forced to enter into the conflict. Russia would have wished to defer her action, England would be better pleased if she could altogether avoid interfering in the question. Russia would be satisfied to stand by the Tientsin Treaty, in which she declared that she would not attempt to occupy Korean territory as long as China remained master of Korea. England is forced to oppose a further advance of Russia in Eastern Asia. The result will probably be that Russia occupies Port Lazareff and England reestablishes herself in Port Hamilton; and the Japanese will wish for a return of the times when the log, and not the stork, was king of the frogs."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

A MESSAGE of more than ordinarily sensational character was flashed across the Atlantic during the last week. England and France were said to have fallen out over the Madagascar question. There is absolutely no foundation for the report; but the fact that it found momentary credence illustrates the importance of France's determination to conquer the island.

The French first established themselves on the coast of Madagascar in the Seventeenth Century, when they wanted a naval post in the Indian Ocean to counteract the power of the Dutch, who then held the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon. When France lost India, interest in the Madagascar protectorate flagged. The English took these settlements during the Napoleonic wars, and, although they afterward evacuated them on account of their unhealthy climate, they refused to acknowledge the French protectorate until 1890, when France gave up her well-established rights in Zanzibar, on condition that she should have a free hand in Madagascar. The Hovas have, hitherto, resisted the French Government with some success. But France has no other enterprise on hand just now, and M. le Myre de Vilas has been dispatched to Madagascar to demand the submission of the Hova Government, with the alternative of a war. *Le Temps*, Paris, says:

"The Hova Government must declare clearly whether it intends to treat us as enemies, and thus render inevitable the expedition which all those who have been there or who have studied the policy of that country declare to be indispensable. The French Government has shown, by sending M. le Myre de Vilas, that the conflict has not yet reached an acute phase, which leaves hope that the Court of Imerina will, perhaps, end in understanding that it is not its interest to persevere in an anti-French policy. In any case, the French Government cannot be accused of precipitating events."

The *Correspondant*, Paris, contains an article in which it is shown that neither the property nor the lives of the foreign residents and travelers are secure. Bribery and corruption, and especially unjust taxation, have driven the people into open revolt.

"Armed bands of robbers, reinforced by deserters from the army and runaway slaves, attack the villagers and murder peaceful travelers, gathering in special force during the time when the head-tax is being collected. The Hova army, half-starved and ill-disciplined, appears rather to increase the evil than to ameliorate it. All this has led to unpleasant relations between the

Hova authorities and our Resident. The colonists may be guilty of a certain amount of exaggeration, but this much is certain, the French in Madagascar are unanimous in their opinion that the Hova Government is incapable of reform. . . . The French Government does not intend to depart from the conciliatory policy which, during the last few years, seems to be so much in favor with our Ministers of Foreign Affairs. But we must take precautions. The Hovas, no doubt, also shrink from war, but they seem to be convinced that our patience is without limit. France certainly does not desire new colonial enterprises; but public opinion, which interests itself strongly in foreign affairs, will also resign itself to the inevitable if an expedition becomes necessary. And this rests entirely with the Government at Imerina."

The Eclair, Paris, declares that the decision of the Government to reinforce the fleet and troops at Diego Suarez, is proof of their conviction that diplomacy will fail unless supported by French guns. The English papers on the whole think that civilization can only benefit if France makes up her mind to conquer Madagascar, although they deplore that England should have given up all right to interfere in the question. *The African Review*, London, says:

"Shorn of all poetical embroideries, the mission of M. le Myre de Vilas is really simple enough. France is making another step in the direction of her ultimate goal, the complete subjection of Madagascar. M. de Vilas' terms are said to be as follows: A French representative to be installed who will treat exclusively all questions of foreign policy with the Powers; the establishment of military stations where the French may think fit, the control by a French agent of the financial resources of the island, and each Malagassy Governor to submit to the installation of a French Resident. It will be seen that in all this France is following fairly closely on the lines of our policy in India and in Egypt. Consequently we must not complain."

The Economist, London, says:

"We do not see where our claim to interfere, much less our right to interfere, comes in. . . . It is no argument against a French colony that it threatens an English route, for, if it were, we might complain of Toulon or Marseilles. They threaten our route much more directly than any settlement which the French may make in Madagascar can possibly do, and we have as much right of remonstrance in the one case as in the other. The only thing to do is to watch patiently, to assist the Hovas if we can do it legally, and to strengthen our fleet in the Pacific. It is useless to keep on murmuring because our neighbors are extending their Colonial territories."

One phase of the question is of special interest to the public of this country: The evident desire of the English to see America depart from her policy of non-interference in international squabbles, a desire which is never vented when Britain can, with any degree of justice, interfere herself. Nearly all papers in England publish statements showing that American commercial interests are nearly as great in Madagascar as those of the British, and three times as great as those of the French. The United States Government has, hitherto, refused to acknowledge the French protectorate, while France will not allow the validity of any privileges and concessions granted by the Madagascar Government to foreigners, without the assent of the French Resident. This, it is thought, might be construed into a *modus vivendi* between France and the United States. The *Progrès de l'Imerina* some time ago published the following official declaration:

"From declarations made by the French Ministry it appears that the Government of the Republic does not recognize the existence of concessions accorded by the Malagassy Government to private individuals, as such concessions would tend to create a monopoly or a privilege hampering the liberty of commerce. The French Government regards as null and void any concession which has not been approved by the French Resident-General at Tananarivo."

Our trade with Madagascar is more than 30 per cent. of the whole foreign commerce of the island.

THE COMTE DE PARIS AND THE CHANCES OF MONARCHISM.

THE most striking feature of the Press comments on the death of Monsieur le Comte de Paris, who claimed the right to occupy the French throne as a grandson of King Louis Philippe, is the recognition paid to his merits as a private individual. An Austrian paper mentions him as "too good to be a King." *The Chronicle*, Newcastle, ends its obituary with these words:

"Having spent so industrious and blameless a life, one might appropriately conclude: 'Good-night, sweet Prince, and flights of angels guide thee to thy rest.'"

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, the Prince was very methodical and studious:

"He rose every morning at five o'clock, and from that time until half-past nine he busied himself with his writings and his extensive correspondence. His writings were of more than ordinary character, his descriptions of travels even brilliant. He studied political economy very earnestly and wrote well on subjects connected with it. The great struggle of the United States has not been described more lucidly and comprehensively than by him in his 'Histoire de la Guerre Civil en Amerique,' a work of eight volumes, the last of which appeared in 1883. Other works of note from his pen are 'Damascus and Lebanon,' in which he describes his travels in the Holy Land, which he visited during the Lebanon massacres; his work on the 'Trades Unions of England' (1869), 'The New Germany' (1867), 'State Church and Free Church in Ireland' (1868), and the 'Spirit of Conquest' (1871). He was not King of the French, but yet a philanthropic King of the poor. 'He wanders about the industrial quarters of Paris,' said an American of him, 'and enters into conversation with the workmen; passes his mornings in his library, and his evenings with his children or in society.' His love for his country is expressed in his manifesto upon leaving Paris: 'Compelled to quit the soil of my native country, I protest in the name of right against this violence. Her misfortunes have rendered her still more dear to me, and I have lived there without infringing the laws.'"

The *Temps*, Paris, also speaks of the affection and devotion which the Prince inspired as a private gentleman:

"It is just that disproportion between his inclinations and his destinies which will remain the veritable characteristic of his person and life. The descendant of a family which had for at least two generations set an example of the average but eminently estimable virtues of the French *bourgeoisie*, the Comte de Paris would have been the happiest of men and the best of citizens if he had not been a Prince. It may be said that he was the prisoner and martyr of his birth. Born of a liberal though Royal father, and a patriotic though foreign mother, he would have formed part of the opposition under the Empire and would have followed M. Thiers in his evolution toward the Republic."

The prevalent opinion in Europe is that the chances of the Monarchy are rather low just now, but that the character of the French nation makes a dictator possible at any time. The eminently quiet and peaceful character of the Orleanist princes and their recognition of constitutional rights are thought to make this family unfit to produce the leader needed in stirring times. What is wanted is a man whose popularity will allow him to act as he pleases. *The Daily Chronicle*, London, says:

"The Comte de Paris, fortunately for his country, did not possess the necessary grit for a proper 'Pretender.' He was a very cultured man, with noble enough traits, but there was little in him of that daring, nothing-venture-nothing-win spirit which characterized political gamblers like Napoleon the Little and General Boulanger. No doubt the Comte de Paris would have made a very good King of the constitutional kind, if the French people had wanted one. He might have made an ideal President of the Republic; but the experiment would have been much too risky a one."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, also thinks that Louis Philippe and his descendants were not spirited enough to reign in France:

"The chances that the Comte de Paris will come to the throne

under his royal title of Philippe VIII. are indeed poorer for the House of France than ever they were before. The Church has openly separated her cause from that of the Royalists, and the *bourgeoisie* see in a Parliamentary Republic, with a President chosen by the Chambers, the form of Government that most suits their interests and their views. But should the masses in town and country ever return to a Monarchy, the sovereignty would naturally fall to a Cæsar—who would bodily be a descendant of Louis Philippe."

There are not, however, wanting voices which describe the new Pretender as a man with more character than he is generally supposed to possess. *La Gazette de France*, Paris, says:

"A young Catholic and a French King in whose veins there flows a generous and vigorous blood, the blood of St. Louis and of Henry IV.; who possesses their faith and their valor and of whom he is the legitimate heir and successor; who has behind him all the glorious House of France, stands ready to reconcile and pacify his country and to restore France her God and her traditions. And when the hour comes we shall know where to find him. As Philippe VII. promised to be, at the decisive hour, Philippe VIII. will be ready. *Le Roi est mort! Vive le Roi!*"

The Standard, London, says:

"The young Duke fully and frankly accepted the responsibilities of his new position and unequivocally emphasized his claim to be the representative of the national and traditional Monarch. . . . We are not among those who regard as inconceivable the contingency of a Monarchical restoration in France. When one recalls how very near General Boulanger was at one time to the attainment of supreme power, it would be rash, indeed, to decry the ambitions of a young and high-spirited Prince, who is neither an adventurer nor a craven."

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF DISARMAMENT.

AT a sitting of the Austrian Delegation, Count Kalnoky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech in which he rejoiced over the peaceful state of Europe, and especially the good understanding between Austria-Hungary and France, as well as Russia. Austria, he said, would not interfere in the Balkan countries. It was gradually being understood that the Triple Alliance aimed solely at the preservation of peace. This armed peace, he admitted, was not an ideal state; but the safety of the Dual Monarchy itself, rather than the Triple Alliance, required that the national armament should be upheld.

The European Press is rather skeptical as to the stability of the peace. We give below some excerpts from leading publications which indicate the prevalent opinion that the nations of Europe, holding, as they do, the power to disarm, do not seem to be in a hurry to impress their representatives with the fact that disarmament is both advantageous and necessary. *The Kolnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Pacific professions are not, by themselves, of great value. They have been freely employed by the most aggressive and ambitious of Governments. But Kalnoky works for peace. The Triple Alliance has managed to live down the suspicions which professed to treat it as a means for the aggrandizement of the Powers which form it. But armaments will still continue to be necessary for the preservation of national existence, even if some new political combination were to supplant the Triple Alliance. National jealousies are ever likely to provoke a sudden attack on the part of some bellicose nation upon a more peaceful neighbor."

The Newcastle Chronicle, Newcastle, says:

"There was a memorable hint of truth in Caprivi's saying, a few years ago, that the enmities of peoples rather than the ambitions of kings are the real menace of peace in our days. But the position in that regard would be more fully and accurately described, we imagine, by the statement that modern wars are not dynastic, but national. It is not really a fact that the common man in any country has any abstract hate for the common man in a neighboring country, or that the peoples of the Continent at large busy themselves about the latest foreign news any more than do 'the masses' here. But it is true that the permanent

factors of European politics are the conflict of material interests and national aspirations; no great nation can help moving slowly but surely in the direction of these, and the consequent collisions make war. The sole advantage is that we can all be candid about it."

The *Independance Belge*, Brussels, thinks it extremely curious that the Minister should dilate upon the good understanding between the Dual Monarchy and Russia, as Russian influence has just become predominant in the Bulgarian Assembly. Referring to the continued heavy armaments of the Powers, the paper says:

"As the Minister stated, the suspicions with which the Triple Alliance was regarded for a long time have now been dispelled, and there is a general conviction that this combination of Powers bears an exclusively defensive character. Unfortunately the situation is not thereby improved, as the Alliance continues to increase its forces. Time and again the Ministers at Rome, Berlin, Vienna, and Pesth have promised that the new demands should be the last; that, once the new armament was accomplished, the safety of the Empire would be assured. These assurances have been so earnest that it would be impudent to doubt their sincerity, and yet each session is marked by an increase in the military budget. The fault lies with the Parliaments, which have not the courage to resist this play with arms, which is not less dangerous than Anarchism and which prevents the normal development of economic life."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND PROHIBITION.

IT is not generally known that the German Emperor, although opposed to total Prohibition in Germany, and aiming rather at a strict supervision of the manufacture of liquors, combined with an education of the young which will impress them with the value of moderation, yet favors the suppression of the liquor traffic in the African colonies. The *Colonial Blatt*, Berlin, says:

"When his Majesty visited England lately the British United Committee for the Prevention of the Demoralization of Native Races by the Liquor Traffic presented a memorial to the Emperor, in which his attention was called to the evils which arise from the sale of alcoholic liquors among the uncivilized and heathen races. A hope was expressed that, in any future revision of the provisions of the Brussels Conference, Germany will urge a very considerable increase in the present low duty imposed on spirits imported into the African colonies. Germany was also urged to cooperate in any international efforts to prohibit the importation of liquors into such States as are outside the zone of prohibition already defined by the Brussels Act. A reply has been sent by the German Ambassador, stating that the memorial had been read with much satisfaction by the Emperor, and that he greatly appreciates the aims of the above-named committee. It is added that the Government is anxious to check by every possible means the evils arising from the liquor traffic with uncivilized nations, and regulations have been issued which aim at its ultimate suppression in the German protectorates."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

THE news nowadays mostly consists of a new victory between China and Japan.—*Tageblatt, Berlin*.

THE Anarchists cry "Vive l'Anarchie!" when their heads come off. Just so! That's the way we want to see it live.—*Figaro, Vienna*.

SOME drunken Poles threw mud at the German flag. That will not hurt a good flag much. Send it to the laundry.—*Ulk, Berlin*.

THE brutal behavior of the London police has caused the organization of a "Society for the Protection of the Public against the Police." Let's shake hands with New York.—*Tid-Bits, London*.

THE old cuts that have done duty for the past fifty years in the New York papers to represent men-of-war have been pulled off the shelf to masquerade as perfect pictures of the vessels now engaged in the war between China and Japan.—*Star, Panama*.

SOME German papers get mad because the Catholic clergy in Lorraine are not disturbed by the authorities when they pray publicly for the welfare of France. Our contemporaries may compose themselves. France needs the prayers of such men, and we can do without them.—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin*.

CHINA'S WAR GOD.

THE grotesque and fantastic gentleman whose picture we give is known as the Chinese God of War. He is reported to have over three thousand names, but does not use any of them just now; they are only recorded in heaven. A peculiar kind of incense is burned to him to attract his attention, and rouse his ire against the enemies of the Flowery Kingdom. Travelers declare that the ingredients of this incense are peculiarly well chosen—the smell of them is enough to make any one wild. The Chinese are not, however, very bigoted believers in their deities. The God of War is more a relic of past times than a present-day figure in their cult. They worship principally the spirits of their ancestors.



FOREIGN NOTES.

ANOTHER encroachment of woman upon the domain of man is reported in Berlin. Regular female officers are upon the police-force in that city. They have been found especially useful in shutting up houses of ill-fame.

THE French Government has decided to give the two years' term, introduced in Germany, a trial. At present the majority of the French conscripts are forced to serve three full years, while about 60,000 serve one year only.

PREMIER CRISPI has lately tried everything in his power to patch up a peace between the Pope and the Italian Government. His efforts have not been received kindly by the Vatican, but it is said that the Pope regards all such attempts as futile as long as the worldly power of the Papacy is not restored.

THE Primate of Spain has protested against the consecration of an Anglican Bishop for Spain, on the grounds that the existence of an Anglican authorized church would lead to religious conflicts. It is reported that the Bishop of Madrid was present at the enthronement of the Anglican Bishop, and gave his blessing.

THE German Government has sent Dr. Ernst, of the University of Halle, to this country to investigate the cotton-production in the South. Competition forces the Germans to buy their raw material as advantageously as possible, and the question is whether America can fully supply the German markets with the needed quality and quantity of raw cotton.

TAILOR DOWEAT first wanted 5,000,000 marks for his "invention," with the privilege to exhibit it in concert-halls all over the world. Nobody closed with the offer, and now—in order to stimulate business and on account of the hard times—he has offered his cuirass to the Swedish Government for 70,000 crowns (\$18,000). The Swedes have not accepted his offer as yet.

IT is not often that THE LITERARY DIGEST is caught napping, but last week the "cableboy" of the Associated Press got the better of us, when we published a note that the pupils of a German military school had been arrested for conspiring with the Anarchists. It appears that a few of the inmates of the school are undergoing punishment for illegitimate midnight revelries only.

A SPECIAL correspondent to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfort, declares that the Japanese Government intends to divide China into three separate empires, with native princes as rulers. One of these is already chosen—Li Hung Chang. Meanwhile the Chinese are gathering all available disciplined troops for the defense of Pekin. *The Times*, London, correspondent thinks it doubtful that more than 50,000 men can be found to answer the description of disciplined troops. The rest of China's army is an ill-trained and ill-armed mob. Prince Tanashino and forty other Japanese, who were serving in the German navy, have been ordered home.

RUSSIANS DON'T TALK POLITICS.—Nowhere in Russia do politics enter into the life of the people. Politics in Russia are the Czar, and whatever he does is right. You cannot induce a Russian, at least in Archangel, to touch on politics even in friendly conversation. When the Czar's "name-day" comes round, as it did the other day, the houses are decorated for the event. But even this is controlled by the authorities. "Two flags for this house, three for yours, hang them out of the window," and it is done. They worship the late Czar—they have made of him a saint, as they have made a Messiah of Alexander III. Ask them when the St. Petersburg railway is to be made, when the poor are to be better paid, when the children are to play in the sunshine instead of slaving in gangs in the ships—"When the Czar comes" is always what they say. The Czar will never come. I think they might take that as established if they would, though the other Czars have come, passing up that way on their pilgrimage to the Holy Isles.—*Longman's Magazine*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS TELEPATHY?

FOR the last dozen years or more, the "Society for Psychic Research" has been engaged in a systematic investigation of the claims of Telepathy or Thought-transference. This investigation appears to have been severely and impartially scientific. The members of the investigating committee had no prejudices to combat. They had listened, in common with the rest of us, to numerous stories of communion between persons at a distance; not voluntarily and habitually, but in specially critical moments, as, for example, when the communicant was at the point of death. There are numbers of such stories supported by *prima facie* reliable testimony, and the members of the Society had asked themselves the questions: Will these stories bear the test of critical investigation, and if so, what explanation can we give of these seemingly super-sensuous phenomena? Apparently, the Society has found it difficult to reach any definite conclusion. Its members have been very guarded in the expression of any opinion on the question at issue; but in a recently published work, "Apparitions and Thought-Transference,"* by one of its members—Frank Podmore, M.A., the question of fact is not raised at all. Mr. Podmore's task is confined to suggesting a possible explanation of the facts, and he closes by raising the question whether the faculty is a rudimentary or a vestigial one. The following short extracts from the work will afford a good general view of the author's attitude toward the subject:

"It may be argued that telepathy is perchance the relic of a once-serviceable faculty, which eke out the primitive alphabet of gesture, and helped to bind our ancestors of the cave or the tree in, as yet, an inarticulate community. Dr. Julius Héricourt (in *Annales des Sciences Psychiques*), indeed, goes further, and suggests that we find here traces of the primeval unspecialized sensitiveness which preceded the development of a nervous system—a heritage shared with the amœba and the sea-anemone.

"It may be urged," he continues, "that our present knowledge, either of telepathy itself or of the subconscious activities with which it is sought to link it, cannot by any means be held sufficient to support such an inference as to the probable origin of the faculty; and further, that the absence of mundane analogies, and the difficulties attending any such explanation yet suggested, forbid us to assume that the facts are capable of expression in the physical term—illusion, misrepresentation, and the subconscious quickening of normal faculties."

Mr. Podmore suggests, as a working hypothesis, that we have to deal here with a subconsciousness of a very rudimentary order, such as might be attributed to man in a very early stage of development, and he endeavors to approach the subject by illustration from the simplest and most familiar instances, as of two persons standing face to face, and conveying thought by a glance. On this point, he speaks without hesitation, saying:

"The experimental evidence has shown that a simple sensation or idea may be transferred from one mind to another, and that this transference may take place alike in the normal state and in the hypnotic trance. . . ."

Mr. Podmore suggests that telepathy is a faculty which might possibly be systematized for utilitarian purposes. He says:

"It is conceivable, for instance, that it may aid the intercourse of a mother with her infant child; that the influence of the orator may be due not only to the spoken word, and that even in our daily conversation thoughts may pass by this means which find no outward expression. The personal influence of the operator in hypnotism may, perhaps, be regarded as a proof presumptive of telepathy."

The general attitude of the scientific world toward the problem is to dispute the facts, or to explain them by self-delusion,—that the fact just communicated is one of which the subject had a

premonition or previous intimation; but people generally love to linger on the borderland of the supernatural, and will find no lack of interest in a work, in which science feels constrained to admit the justice of the great poet's remark,

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth
Than are dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio."

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMILE ZOLA AND THE LOURDES MIRACLES.

FEW books have called forth in so short a time after publication such a mass of criticism and comment as Emile Zola's latest work, "Lourdes." The novelist has succeeded in making enemies of the majority of the Catholic clergy, and Pope Leo XIII. himself has found it expedient to issue a warning against the work, which has been placed upon the list of books that Catholics may not read. Several persons who thought themselves hardly used by M. Zola have begun legal proceedings against him, and the Mayor and the whole Municipal Council of Lourdes have addressed a protest to the author against his "audacious disfigurement of facts." Never, they aver, were mystical books read aloud in the little house of Bernadette's foster-mother; never were devotional watches held at night in the church, nor did the poor women of the village gather in the church for the sake of the sacristy fire, as fuel is one thing that is cheap in the district, wood being plentiful and to be had for the picking up.

J. V. Widmann, in the *Nation*, Berlin, thinks that Zola does not sufficiently realize the difficulties of the Church in the case of new miracles:

"Much in little Bernadette's history reminds us of Jeanne d'Arc. But Zola proves himself narrow-minded when he asserts that only the fear of competition caused the 'Fathers of the Grotto' to remove Bernadette from contact with the world. Living saints always put the Church into difficulties. The student of the life of St. Catherine of Siena or St. Francis of Assisi will perceive that even in those days, when there was much less criticism, the Papacy acted with reserve, almost with antagonism, toward living saints. A living, free Bernadette at Lourdes would have attracted crowds of the faithful even against her will. The miracles which she would have performed, as well as those which she failed to perform, might have created great disturbance in the Church, and it would not have been easy to determine how the Church should act. Living saints are to the Church what irregular troops are to the State. They may be very useful, but they can also become extremely uncomfortable."

The writer comments Zola upon his courage in exposing the money feature of the Lourdes pilgrimage:

"He reveals to us everything about this thoroughly remunerative, pious industry, 'where God is put up for sale' and the last *sou* is extracted from the pockets of the poor. 'On exploite les peuples, ou les vole, ou les mange,' he cries. And perhaps his greatest and most unpardonable sin is that he reveals the state of the *piscines* in which the sick are immersed."

Catholic writers treat M. Zola less gently. Mr. Tracy Turnelli, in *The Weekly Register*, London, does not call the French author a liar in so many words, any more than the Boston captain did his mate; but, like the worthy Down-East skipper, he accuses the other man of "handling the truth mighty careless." He says:

"I really cannot help smiling when I hear learned priests seriously commenting upon the untruthfulness of his story. Did they really think that M. Zola ever intended to write that book for the sake of truth? Truth, indeed! When he resolved upon his story he took the scales in hand, and put truth in one scale and public taste in the other. Truth went down to the measure of about 3,000 copies sold. Fiction—falsehood, if you will—sank rapidly down to the weight of 300,000. Was M. Zola likely to care about truth? 'Il faut vivre, Messieurs'—so, instead of giving the world his opinion of the truth and falsity of the miracles, out comes a tame story about a young girl of Lourdes desperately in love! With all the interesting etceteras. *Rien que cela*. Did really any sensible people expect anything else? Truth

* "Apparitions and Thought-Transference: An Examination of the Evidence for Telepathy." By Frank Podmore, M.A. With numerous illustrations. London, Walter Scott, xiv. and 401 pp., 8vo.

never did and never will pay in this mendacious world of ours. So vive le mensonge et à bas la vérité. It was M. Zola's maxim, and will be that of other writers, to the crack of doom."

With regard to the report that Zola will seek an interview with the Pope, the *Courant*, Rotterdam, says:

"Zola has expressed his intention to go to Rome for the purpose of gathering material for the next novel of the 'Lourdes' cyclos, and that he will ask for an audience with the Pope on that occasion. It is very doubtful that Leo XIII. will grant it. The Pope is much incensed with the French novelist, and has addressed a special note of thanks to M. Ricard, who, in a book of his own, elects to defend the Lourdes miracles against Zola's attacks. In his letter the Pope says that Zola has 'ground truth beneath his heel.' By this letter the Pope has taken definite position on the question."

Zola has not been silent in the face of all these comments upon his work. According to the *Republique Française*, Paris, he intends to publish a book containing proofs that Bernadette was influenced by the priest, who suggested her visions to her. Referring to the Pope's denunciation, M. Zola writes to the *Figaro*, Paris:

"The Pope's letter is of great importance because it appears that he has openly approved of the Lourdes miracles. Pius IX. had personal reasons for his conduct, but I had been informed that Leo XIII. was more reserved. . . . He says that I have trodden the truth under foot. But where, unfortunately, is this truth? I know that the Pope is infallible and will not argue with him. But I know good Catholics who do not believe in the Lourdes miracles, and many have blamed me for busying myself with this 'Fair.' Lourdes is not a dogma, and one can be saved without believing in it. I believe that I have told the truth, and that for the honor of having told the truth only."

In *The Westminster Gazette*, London, some particulars of recent cures are given by Ernest Vizetelly:

"This year's national pilgrimage, but lately over, was, according to official report, attended by some twenty-five thousand persons, or about five thousand fewer than the average of the last five or six years. We are assured, it is true, that this falling-off in numbers was in no wise due to a falling off in faith, but merely to the weather. This, however, was powerless to check the course of the miracles among those who took their seats in the red, white, blue, gray, green, and yellow trains which started from the Gare d'Orléans amid the fervent chanting of the Ave Maria Stella. In fact, proportionally speaking, there have been more miracles in Lourdes this year than usual. It will doubtless particularly interest the British reader to learn that one of the great *miraculées* of the pilgrimage was a Scottish lady, Miss Sarah Aster, of Edinburgh, who was born in that city in 1853, and since the age of nineteen had been suffering from an ulcerous complaint of extreme gravity, which for five years had prevented her from taking any solid food. Bed-ridden and wasted to the state of a skeleton, she was transported to Lourdes on a couch not unlike that of Zola's Madame Dieulafoy, and reached the New Jerusalem in a state of utmost exhaustion. However, a first bath in the *piscine* at once brought her relief, a second was followed by increased improvement, and she emerged from the third wholly cured—able to walk and run, experiencing such a ravenous appetite that the hospital roast beef, bread and potatoes failed to satisfy her, and she betook herself to a restaurant, where she promptly dispatched half a fowl and a plateful of French beans. 'For five years,' says one of the Lourdes newspapers, 'this lady had been utterly unable to retain any solid food, but no sooner was she healed than her stomach asserted its right in a manner which left no doubt of its being truly a Britannic one.'"

Mr. Vizetelly cites six other cures, all of which happened to women. He ends his communication as follows:

"All these cases, and many others more or less similar, were certified by Dr. Boissarie at the Verification Office, where the *séances* were attended by over eighty medical men, several among them being Germans and Englishmen. According to the local newspapers, the number of English visitors to the Grotto has this year been quite phenomenal, and numerous instances of conversion or perversion (as the reader pleases—I am without

bias in the matter) are recorded. Further, a report reaches me that the Reverend Fathers who farm the Grotto are doing all they can to prevent M. Zola's novel from being sold in the town. If this be true, they are surely making a great mistake, for they could not have a better advertisement than 'Lourdes.' Personally, I should have expected a very different course of conduct on the part of their Reverences; for, whatever may be alleged against them in other respects, they have always proved themselves to be excellent men of business."

PERILS OF MOUNTAIN TRAVEL.

UNDER the title of "A Journey to the Sacred Mountain Siao-Outai-Shan," Henry Savage Landor, in *The Fortnightly*, September, gives a pleasant, chatty description of travel in the interior of China, which he, presumably undesignedly, rendered doubly interesting by subjecting himself to a perilous incident of mountain travel, which he thus describes:

"Not far from the temple, a curious natural bridge of ice over a stream was quaint and pretty, and the huge Siao towering over my head, with large patches of snow and ice on its slopes, made me long for the next morning, to ascend its highest peak. The next morning came, and at 5 A.M. I set out on the steep track, accompanied by a Mongol guide. As I was walking too quickly for him, he was soon left far behind, and I proceeded by myself, sure that I could find my way without him. Things went well until I had reached an altitude of over 9,000 feet, when the track I had followed seemed to branch off, and one branch went to the southwest, the other to the northwest, round one of the smaller peaks. I took the southwest one; it led me to a point where no human being could go any farther. Where I was, the slope of the mountain was such that it required a steady foot not to be sliding down into a precipice; a little farther, a long glacier extended from top to bottom of the mountain, so I left the track and attempted to climb the lower peak just above me, to see if from that point of vantage I could discover the right trail. It was easier said than done, especially as I was carrying a water-color paint-box and a block slung to a strap on my shoulders; still, after a good deal of hard work, and going upon my hands and knees, I managed to crawl up to the top. I was so hot, and the view was so lovely from up there, that I sat on a stone on the edge of the slope and opened my paint-box to take a sketch. As I was sorting out the brushes, unluckily the stone on which I was sitting gave way, and I started sliding down the almost perpendicular slope, and no effort on my part to stop my involuntary tobogganing was of any avail. I tried to clutch the ground with my nails, I seized every projecting stone in hopes of stopping my precipitous descent; but, *hélas!* at the speed I was going it was no easy matter to hold on to anything that I even managed to clutch.

"There I had death staring me in the face, for another hundred yards would have brought me on the edge of the precipice, and over I would have gone, taking a fatal leap of several hundred feet. My hair stood on end as every second I was approaching the dreaded spot; and how well I remember the ghastly sound of my heavy paint-box which had preceded me in my disastrous descent. How well I remember the hollow sound of it banging from boulder to boulder, echoed and magnified a thousand times from one mountain to another. Then there was a final bang from down far, far below; the echo weakly repeated it, and all was silence once more. Another half minute, and the echo would have repeated a hollower sound still! I shut my eyes. . . .

"A violent shock, which nearly tore my body in two, made me think that I had gone over; but no . . . as luck would have it, I had suddenly stopped. I opened my eyes, but I did not dare move, for my position, though much improved, was far from being safe yet. I was now only about ten or fifteen yards from the edge, and in the most violent state of excitement, partly due to the bright look-out of the delayed leap and at the pleasant hope of saving my life altogether. I was half-unconscious when this happened, and it took me some minutes to realize how and where I was. I knew that I was hanging somewhere, but to what I was hanging, and from what, and how, I did not know, as I was hanging from my back. It was a state of suspense, but that was all!

"As I slowly got my wits about me again, to my great horror

I discovered that as yet my life was hanging to a hair like Damocles' sword. My coat and a strong leather strap which I had slung under my arm had just caught over a projecting stone, and that was what had stopped me from proceeding any farther toward certain death; but the slightest false movement on my part, as a jerk, might still place me in great danger. Slowly, as my back was slightly resting on the almost perpendicular slope, I tried to get a footing, and when this was done the great difficulty was to turn round. After several minutes of anxiety, which seemed ages, this feat was also successfully accomplished, and there I stood, half-lying, with my body on the ground, and clutching the rock that had saved my life, until my commotion had entirely passed away, and I began to crawl up as I had done before, as best I could, cat-like fashion.

"I reached the treacherous trail again, and followed it back to where it parted, and there I found the guide squatting on his heels and quietly smoking his pipe. He showed me the right track, and away I walked by myself again, as he was such a slow walker. I made him give me my oil-paint box, which he was carrying for me, and with it, following a comparatively easy but steep track, I first reached a sort of a small solidly-built shed, and then climbing up the steeper and fairly dangerous part of the track, finally reached the summit of the highest peak. I said 'fairly dangerous,' for the last few yards before one reaches the top of the pinnacle are not more than one foot wide, and on both sides is a precipice, the end of which one can hardly see. In fact, the performance for those few yards was not unlike tight-rope walking, only at an altitude of about 12,000 feet.

"The summit of the highest peak is nothing but a huge barren rock, and on the top, only about ten feet in diameter, the credulous pilgrims have erected a small wooden shrine, some three or four feet square and six feet high. The poor bronze images of Buddha inside it were stuffed with bits of paper, for which purpose a special hole is provided at the base of the image, and on which prayers were written, or else 'wishes' that pilgrims were anxious to obtain."

SCOTCH CHARACTER.

SOME one has said: "The happiest lot on Earth is to be born a Scotsman;" and the Scot's original form of prayer has been formulated as "O Lord, gie us a gude conceit o' oorselves." This good opinion of themselves is somewhat pardonable, if the Scots as a people reach the almost perfect ideal of humanity set forth by a writer in *The Scottish Review*, September; and yet this writer says that the keystone of the Scot's mental structure and disposition is self-esteem.

Here is the picture of the Scot given in *The Review*:

"The sample modern Scotsman is genial, neighborly, kindly, and full of 'pawky' humor. Square and solid in build, he is usually large of bone, and with strongly marked facial lineaments. Keenly intelligent, yet somewhat deliberate both in his bodily and brain movements, he is controversial and apt to be dogmatic. As a rule, he is weighty and law-abiding, staid and respectable, though not without a stray turn for conviviality. For the rest, he has a soft side to the diviner sex; as Cudlie Headrigg puts it in 'Old Mortality,' 'there's naebody sae rough but they have aye a kind heart to the lasses.' Having an abundant and unfailing conceit of himself, he is not easily disconcerted; but, on the other hand, he fiercely resents the suspicion of being patronized. Being at once ambitious and yet mainly democratic, he hates privilege till he has tasted its advantages, and despises all distinctions in the social ladder till he has himself climbed to the higher rungs. Less fanatic in religion than his forbears, he retains his attachment to the 'Auld Kirk,' and is not so insane as to desire her downfall, or the loss of that status and substance which contribute to her potentialities for good. Proud of his nationality, but not fool enough to clamor for a sham nationhood, he is shrewd enough to discern that his own lion rampant would gain nothing by dissociation from the triple lions passant of England. Hard at a bargain, provident and prudent, pertinacious and pushing, strong of will, long of head, and blunt of tongue, the average Scot makes shift to shoulder his way through the world, commonly with success, a staunch friend and a 'dour foe.'

"In the typical Scotswoman we meet with neither pertness,

smartness, nor flippancy. She is quiet, domesticated, 'douce,' and sympathetic, but seldom either impulsive or volatile. Blithe, frolicsome, and often of madcap spirits, while a schoolgirl, her adult maidenhood seems to take on a certain coyness and restraint, as though some lingering threads of her past Puritan garments still clung to her. Nevertheless, the northern lass can be both arch and 'sonsy,' while frank and simple-minded withal. Moreover, she has plenty of character when the time comes to bring it out. She is usually reflective and observant, well taught as to school learning; sagacious but not sharp, with a good stock of common sense. In countenance, she is often high-colored, piquant, and expressive, though the even-featured prettiness of her English sister may be lacking. In figure, commonly tall, robust, and of vigorous vitality. In matronhood, and even advanced age, the Scotswoman is wont to retain her fine health-tints, the sheen of her eyes, the fair and full proportions of her shape. Child or maiden, wife, mother, or grandame, her sense of melody and love of song cleave to her; they are her national gifts. Finally, she is imaginative and often original; practical, but penetrated with an undercurrent of ballad lore and romance. And, like most of her sex at all periods of their life, she fully appreciates a 'proper man' when she sees him."

American Optimism.—"Take them as a whole, the Americans are the kindest race on the face of the Earth. In spite of their eagerness, their push, their desire to be in the front rank at all times and all seasons, the true American seldom fails in kindness. He wants badly to prevent any one getting ahead of him mentally, physically, and morally, but if his competitor falls in the struggle, he will make untold sacrifices to help him up. The rule in American business is pure cut-throat competition, carried to its logical conclusion. You are expected to push and press every point as far as it can possibly be pushed and pressed, and no one is expected to consider whether, in making a commercial *coup*, you will not ruin Brown, Jones, and Robinson. The moment, however, that Brown, Jones, or Robinson actually goes under, he is treated with the utmost generosity and consideration. The hand which struck him down is instantly stretched forth to help him, and as much care and trouble are used to put him on his feet once again as were originally employed to knock him off them. In social intercourse, this kindness and sunniness is specially attractive. The American will take infinite pains to make the merest stranger happy. He is courteous and pleasant-spoken, not like the Frenchman from convention, but from the sense of pleasure which his instinctive optimism teaches him to diffuse. His optimism has even proved strong enough to break down the shyness which naturally belongs to the English race. One sees, no doubt, survivals of it in the American; but in most cases, the sense that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds has mastered it altogether."—*The Spectator, London*.

Pearls by Strategy.—"An extraordinary treasure, illustrating the successful manner in which these precious gems can sometimes be produced by the 'strategical process,' was lately shown by the Smithsonian Institution. This was a pearl, the size of a pigeon's egg, of an exquisite rose-color, and the receptacle containing it was the original fresh-water mussel in which it had been formed. The nucleus of this wonderful stone was nothing more nor less than an oval lump of beeswax which had been placed and left for a few years between the valves of the mollusk, which had at once proceeded to coat it with the pink nacre it secreted for lining its shell. The mussel was kept in an aquarium while engaged in its lengthy task. It belonged to a species common in American rivers, and it is suggested that the result of the experiment opens to everybody the possibility of establishing a small pearl factory for himself, by keeping a tank full of mussels, and hounding them into making 'great pink pearls' for him. But the intending experimentalist is cautioned against avarice; the 'nucleus' must be introduced well under the mantle of the creature, and, above all, it must not be too large."—*The Gentleman's Magazine*.

OIDA never shakes hands. She declares it to be the most vulgar form of salutation. As soon as she enters a room she makes for a seat. Once seated she will not budge until she takes her leave. Any one who wishes to meet her must play Mahomet to her mountain. No matter who he be, she never rises or changes her position.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Treasury.

The United States Treasurer received last week from customs, \$2,911,553; from internal revenue, \$1,499,513, and from miscellaneous sources, \$190,067; total from all, \$4,601,132, against \$4,838,086 in the preceding week. There was a large falling off in receipts from miscellaneous sources. The weekly Treasury statement showed a decrease of \$5,334,732 in the net cash in vaults, and deposits in National Banks decreased \$142,665. There was a decrease in all the items except in the gold balance, which showed an encouraging increase.

According to *The Journal of Commerce*, "Treasury statistics of circulation show a net increase of \$8,367,501 for the month. The increases were of \$2,718,662 in gold coin, \$2,763,759 in standard silver dollars, \$5,302,742 in silver certificates, \$3,508,378 in United States notes, and \$521,657 in National Bank notes. The decreases were of \$202,101 in subsidiary silver, \$878,530 in gold certificates, \$3,057,066 in Treasury notes under the law of 1890, and \$2,310,000 in currency certificates. The statistics showing the changes in money and bullion in the Treasury indicate a net decrease of \$2,115,918 for the month. The increases were of \$2,657,807 in gold coin, \$2,514,064 in Treasury notes, and \$122,080 in gold bullion. The decreases were of \$2,091,559 in standard silver dollars, \$911,122 in subsidiary silver, \$3,058,378 in United States notes, \$549,414 in National Bank notes, and \$350,296 in silver bullion."

The Banks.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in the amount of reserve held above the 25 per cent. legal requirements of \$1,340,875, the surplus now standing at \$59,450,950.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	Oct. 6.	Sept. 29.	Increase.
Loans	\$500,277,200	\$497,561,000	\$2,716,200
Specie.....	92,215,100	92,010,500	204,600
Legal tenders...	114,621,200	115,439,700	*\$18,500
Deposits.....	589,541,400	586,633,500	2,907,900
Circulation.....	11,142,000	10,802,800	338,200

"The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

Specie.....	\$92,215,100	\$92,010,500	\$204,600
Legal tenders...	114,621,200	115,439,700	*\$18,500
Total reserve..	\$206,836,300	\$207,450,200	*\$613,900
Reserve requir'd ag't deposits...	147,385,350	146,658,375	726,975
Surplus res've. \$59,450,950	\$60,791,825	*\$1,340,875	

*Decrease.

Stocks.

The stock market presented no novel features during the week and remained almost entirely in the hands of professional traders. The bear element was active, but met with slight success. Early in the week all the active stocks were lower and the market was, for a day or two, duller than usual. The short interest was so large as to be unwieldy, and efforts to cover it had much to do in giving the market its appearance of strength. A hopeful sentiment prevailed among traders, but no signs were perceived of the re-entry of the public as buyers. Little effect could be discovered on the Exchange of war news from Europe, or of the rumors about the Czar's health, or of fighting dispatches from China and Japan.

The most active stock of the week has been American Sugar Refining, with no more apparent support than last week. After Wednesday the certificates showed more strength, and closed last night at 85%. Last week Sugar's final price was 96%, a week previous 105%. Chicago Gas and Distilling and Cattle Feeding followed after American Sugar Refining, but did not approach it in the number of shares dealt in. The former was weak until Thursday, when the arrangement with the Universal Gas Company was announced. The stock was strong thereafter, and the closing quotation at noon Saturday was 75%, a gain of 5% since Monday. Distilling and Cattle Feeding dis-

tinguished itself by making a new low record on Monday of 7%. Subsequently it sold up to 10%; the rest of the week it moved within a point, and closed at 10%, a loss of 3% since last Saturday, when the final quotation was 11%. Aside from these specialties named, the Industrial group was inactive. Western Union lost 1% early in the week. Later it recovered, and Saturday's close left it at 89%.

"The railway list, outside the Grangers, was practically neglected, but rather firm." —*The Tribune*.

The State of Trade.

The business of the week shows a substantial gain on that of the previous week. Orders are generally small, rendering it evident that buyers are going cautiously; but payments are prompt. There are few requests for extension, and collections are easier than they have been for some seasons past; all evidences of a healthy condition of trade.

LEGAL.

Can a Man Steal from His Wife?

The Supreme Court of Indiana has ruled — *Beasley v. State of Indiana* — that a man does not commit larceny by taking the goods of his wife.

Must Not Put up Barbed-Wire Fence Without Notice.

In the recent case of *Morrow v. Sweeny*, in appeal, decided by the Appellate Court of Indiana, it was ruled that private land which people had been in the habit of driving across may not be enclosed with a barbed-wire fence without previous notice, and that such enclosure charges the owner with negligence.

Railroad—Palace-Car—Liability.

In the cases of *Duval v. Pullman Palace-Car Company* and *Maddox v. The Same*, decided recently by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, and reported in *The Chicago Legal News*, it appeared that the plaintiffs having tickets for passage over a railroad purchased from a palace-car company a ticket for the drawing-room of one of its cars, part of a railroad train going to their destination; that before arriving there the train was turned back by the railroad officials, because of a washout on the road, and plaintiffs were ejected from the car by order of the conductor of the train, and that by contract between the palace-car company and the railroad company the drawing-room car was operated and controlled by the railroad company. The court held that the plaintiffs could not recover damages from the palace-car company as for breach of a contract to convey them to their destination, that company not being a common carrier of passengers for hire, and having made no contract to carry, its obligation being only to accommodate them with the drawing-room in its car so long as the carrier would convey it, and that in an action for such damages evidence as to the relations existing between defendant and the railroad company respecting the car, and that the railroad officials ordered it to be turned back and plaintiffs to be put out, was admissible, as it did not vary the written contract between plaintiffs and defendant. — *Bradstreet's*.

Policy Void by Reason of Failure to State Exact Interest of the Assured.

In the case of *The Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company v. Lewis*, recently decided by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and reported by *The Washington Law Reporter*, it appeared that in an action by the appellee upon a policy of fire insurance issued to himself as "attorney," the declaration alleged the destruction of the property by fire, and that the appellee had an insurable interest in the property exceeding the amount of the insurance, and had suffered an immediate loss greater than that amount. The proof showed that the appellee was without any beneficial interest, but that the joint owners of the property had made to him a power of attorney to

act for them with reference to it. The policy provided that the failure to state truly the exact interest of the assured in the property should void the policy. The court held that the appellee was not entitled to recover, and that an instruction that, though without legal or beneficial interest in the property, the appellee might recover, was error. The court made the following rulings in disposing of the case, namely: That where a policy of insurance is effected by a person named as agent generally, as in this case, it may be shown whose interest was intended to be covered by the policy, but the agent cannot aver an interest in himself; that to entitle the assured to recover for loss he must aver and prove an insurable interest in the property insured, both at the time of the contract and at the time of loss; that an agent with whom a contract of insurance is made may sue upon such contract in his own name, but in such case the beneficial interest of the principal must be averred and proved as the foundation of the right to recover.

Immoral Literature.

In the matter of *Worthington Company, New York Supreme Court*, 32 L. R. A., 110, it was held that Payne's "Arabian Nights," Fielding's "Tom Jones," the works of Rabelais, Ovid's "Art of Love," the "Decameron" of Boccaccio, the "Hep-tameron" of Queen Margaret of Navarre, Rousseau's "Confessions," "Tales from the Arabic," and "Aladdin," are not so immoral that a receiver will be prevented from disposing of them when found among the assets which come into his hands. The Court observed that these works had become standard literature, and would not be bought or appreciated by people from whom unclean publications should be withheld.

No Action for Desertion when Separation is Tacitly Agreed to.

A husband, who does not expostulate with his wife when she informs him of her intention to separate from him, who removes a portion of the household furniture to quarters which he has rented, leaving with her another portion, to be taken by her where she sees fit, and who only once asks her to return, and never remonstrates with her for her absence, must be held to have acquiesced in the separation, and is not entitled to a divorce on the ground of obstinate desertion. *Payne v. Payne* (N. J.), 28 Atl. Rep., 449. — *Albany Law Journal*.

Criminal Liability of Bank for Receiving Deposits when Insolvent.

If a bank receive deposits of money, drafts or checks, after knowledge of its insolvency is acquired by the officers or agents in charge, it is, in a legal sense, guilty of fraud. While the effect of a deposit in a solvent bank is to vest the title of the thing deposited in the bank upon an implied contract that it shall repay the amount upon the checks of the depositor, yet if the bank be chargeable with fraud in receiving it, the depositor may, on discovering that fact, rescind the contract and reclaim the property, unless it has in the meantime passed into the possession of a *bona fide* holder. *Craig v. Hadley*, 29 N. Y., 131; *I. & T. N. Bank v. Peters*, 123 N. Y., 272. — *The Court Journal, New York*.

No matter what burner or lamp you use, do you get the right chimney for it?

Write Geo A Macbeth Co,
Pittsburgh, Pa, for "Index to
Chimneys."

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough
glass.

CHESS.

The Coming Champion.

Dr. Tarrasch is thirty-two years old. Nine years ago, in the Hamburg tournament, he was only half a point behind the winner. Since then he has been virtually unbeaten—though he has not played the late or the present champion. In 1889 he was first in the Breslau tournament, without losing a game. In 1890, at the Manchester meeting of the British Chess Association, he repeated the feat, ending three points above the second player, and not losing a game. Since then he has played too little for his admirers. He only succeeded in drawing the Russian match against Tchigorin, and now he has only just succeeded in beating all-comers at Leipsic. But the succeeding is more to the point than the "just." The Doctor's ten years' record is an excellent one, especially for tournament play. Many chess experts believe that, if he and Lasker meet, the young champion will find in the Doctor the most formidable antagonist he has ever encountered.

A Curiosity.

The following game, played in the recent Leipzig Tournament, is interesting from the fact that Berger has for years been known as the Drawing-Master.

FRENCH DEFENSE.

MARCO.	BERGER.	MARCO.	BERGER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	8 Q Kt—Q 2	Q Kt—Q 2
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	9 P—Q B 3	P—Q B 3
3 P x P	P x P	10 Q—B 2	Q—B 2
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	11 Q R—K	Q R—K
5 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	12 B—R 4	B—R 4
6 Castles	Castles	13 B—Kt 3	B—Kt 3
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K Kt 5		Drawn game.

Where and When was Chess Invented?

John McDonald of this city maintains that chess is of Persian origin, while "Suum cuique" gives to China the credit of its invention. Some paleontologists hold that chess was played in Egypt as early as 3000 B.C., basing their opinion upon monuments of that period representing two men playing a game over a board unmistakably divided into squares. History and tradition point to the Indies as the birthplace of chess. According to Indian folk-lore, the sage Ziga Ben Daher invented the game about 1000 B.C., in order to convince King Balhil that a King is powerless if deserted by or

Sciatica—Severe Treatment Supplanted.

AUGUSTA, GA., *Evening News*, January 20, 1892.

Some years ago the *Evening News* in discussing electricity as a healing agent, alluded to the Electropoise, and so phenomenal and wonderful have been its cures that the reputation of the little instrument is now echoing all over the country. A well-known case in Augusta has been completely cured by the Electropoise, and the following interview from such a well-known, reliable and prominent man as President William C. Sibley, of the Sibley Mill, must deeply impress, if not entirely convince, all who read it.

Mr. Sibley was perfectly willing to give his testimony to the *Evening News* about the Electropoise. He said he had been a great sufferer from sciatica for five years before he began using the Electropoise. For two whole years he had not been free from pain, and at times sciatic pains had been so severe that he would jump out of bed in his sleep and awake to find himself on the floor in great agony. He spent much money in the North for special medical treatment and was sixty-seven times cauterized with a white-hot iron on different parts of his body. The treatment was almost as terrible as the sciatica itself, and when he read that a partner of Gen. Alger, the great Republican politician of Detroit, had paid \$5,000 and an expert's expenses out to California as his joyful reward for cure from sciatica, by the Electropoise, he determined to try the instrument.

"How long ago has that been, Mr. Sibley?"

"A year ago, and you know yourself my condition before that time: I could not walk to my office, or even across the street; I was helpless and had to go in my buggy everywhere."

Mr. Sibley's statements are remarkable, but there is no doubt of their correctness, and the cures made by the Electropoise are indorsed by all physicians who examine them.

In a recent letter Mr. Sibley again expresses his gratitude for the good received from the use of the Electropoise. We will mail full information to any one on request.

ELECTROLIBRATION CO.,
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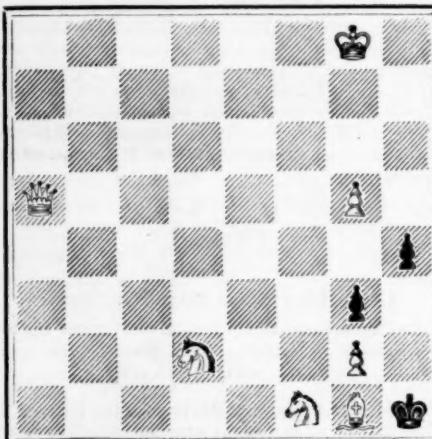
cut off from his subjects. In Persia, chess was introduced by Sultan Koren, 840 B.C. It is a curious coincidence that Ali Hassan, Caliph of Cairo, prohibited the playing of chess in that very year.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Problem 30.

BY M. VALENTIN, OF BARCELONA.

Black—Three Pieces.

K on K R 8; Ps on K R 5 and K Kt 6.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on K Kt 8; Q on Q R 5; Kts on K B sq and Q 2; B on K Ktsq; Ps on K Kt 2 and 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problem 27.

The key-move is K—R 2. This is to allow White to play R—Kt 2, thereby defending the K P, and threatening 2 P—B 3 ch, and 3 Q—Kt 5, mate.

Here are two variations:

White.	Black.
1 K—R 2	Q—Kt 4
2 R—Kt 2	P x R
3 Q x P ch	K—B 4
4 Q—B 3 mate.	
1	P—Kt 4
2 R x P ch	K x R
3 Q—Kt 5 ch	K—Q 5
4 P—B 3 mate	

Four-movers are generally too difficult for amateur solvers. We published this one because it is a most remarkable composition. We have startled you; now, send in other variations.

William Steinitz, the ex-champion chess-player of the world, has issued a challenge to Emanuel Lasker for another series of games for the championship. The challenge will remain open until October 15. The place of meeting is to be Montreal. If Lasker declines, Steinitz will challenge Tarrasch, the German champion.

Current Events.

Monday, October 1.

The Grand Jury in Washington indicted H. O. Havemeyer and J. E. Seares, of the Sugar Trust, and A. L. Seymour, a New York broker, for refusal to answer questions by the Senate Investigation Committee. . . . The United States Court of Appeals reverses Judge Jenkins' decision regarding strikes in the case of the Northern Pacific employees. . . . The New York Police Investigating Committee resumes work. . . . Town elections in Connecticut result in Republican gains.

The Japanese forces are rapidly nearing Moukden; all the Chinese troops have been withdrawn from Korea. . . . The officers arrested in Berlin are not connected with revolutionary propaganda; their offense is said to be insubordination. . . . The Czar's malady is pronounced serious, but not incurable.

Tuesday, October 2.

Elections for the Legislature are held in Florida; the regular Democracy wins; the Populists cast a small vote. . . . The New Jersey Legislature meets and passes a resolution for adjournment *sine die* without transacting any business. . . . The returns from the Connecticut town elections show heavy Republican gains. . . . The Democratic members of the New York Constitutional Convention issue an address arraigning the Republicans for partisanship.

The Japanese are confident of capturing Pekin; they are advancing northward from Ping-Yang; the Chinese soldiers are said to be discontented. . . . The Czar is to pass the Winter in Corfu, and the Czarevitch will probably act as Regent. . . . Members of the British Cabinet are summoned to a special council; there are rumors of a misunderstanding between England and France.

Wednesday, October 3.

The Democrats elect their candidate for Governor, Mr. Atkinson, in Georgia, by a reduced majority; the Populist candidate claims that the result is still uncertain. . . . The United States Circuit Court of Appeals renders another labor decision supporting Judge Ricks in denying an engineer's right to abandon a train. . . . Professor Swing, the popular preacher, dies in Chicago.

The trouble between France and England is said to have arisen over the situation in Madagascar; a meeting of the French Cabinet is called. . . . The marriage of the Czarevitch is again postponed on account of the illness of the Czar. . . . A native uprising is feared in China against foreigners, and measures are taken to protect foreigners by the English Government.

Thursday, October 4.

Returns from the Georgia election indicate a Democratic majority of only 15,000; the Populists made large gains everywhere. . . . Action is begun in Washington to compel the Government to pay the sugar bounties for the year ending June 30, 1895. . . . The Democratic Executive Committee of Ohio issues an address declaring that the Tariff issue is now settled, and that the money question is the chief issue now before the people.

Five Japanese warships are reported off the mouth of the Ning-Po River. . . . British cruisers are ordered to China, in consequence of the Cabinet Council's decision. . . . Berlin papers state that the Czar is likely to die within a few weeks. . . . There is no sign of impending trouble between England and France.

Friday, October 5.

Judge Gaynor declines the Democratic nomination for Judge of the New York Court of Appeals. . . . The Committee of Seventy, the Good Government clubs, and several anti-Tammany organizations agree with the Republicans on a municipal ticket; Mr. W. L. Strong, a Republican business man, and John W. Goff, the counsel of the Lexow Committee, are nominated respectively for Mayor and Recorder.

Japan, it is reported, will blockade Che-Foo and Tien-Tsin. . . . A rebellion has broken out in Mongolia. . . . Russia and England are said to have decided that the trouble in the East must be settled by international action. . . . English and Continental markets are depressed by rumors of the death of the Czar. . . . The Free Worship Bill is passed by the upper house of the Hungarian Diet.

Saturday, October 6.

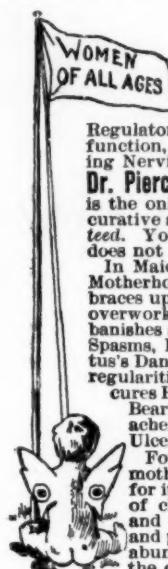
Governor Greenhalge and the other State officers are renominated by the Massachusetts Republicans. . . . Senator Hill accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York; Judge Brown, of the Supreme Court, is placed on the ticket as the candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. . . . Senator McPherson, of New Jersey, declines to be a candidate for re-election on account of ill-health.

A large fleet of Japanese transports has been sighted near Che-Foo. . . . Russia, Germany, France, and England have agreed to protect missionaries in China and guard the treaty ports. . . . A report received by Queen Victoria is to the effect that the Czar may live a number of years, though recovery is doubtful.

Sunday, October 7.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes dies in Boston. . . . Andrew G. Curtin, the famous war-Governor of Pennsylvania, dies at his home in Bellefonte.

A large Japanese force is landed at Talienshan, northeast of Port Arthur. . . . Emperor William approves the ministerial draft of the parliamentary programme; the bill concerning political associations will be pushed.



And conditions in life, are liable at times, to need an Invigorating Tonic; a Regulator of the natural, periodical function, and a Soothing and Bracing Nervine. For this purpose

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In Maidenhood, Womanhood, and Motherhood, it invigorates and braces up the exhausted, run-down, overworked and delicate; allays and banishes all Nervous Weakness, Fits, Spasms, Hysteria, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance; corrects all unnatural irregularities of monthly function and cures Periodical Pains, Weaknesses,

Bearing Down Sensations, Back-ache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Ulceration and kindred maladies.

For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens "labor" and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

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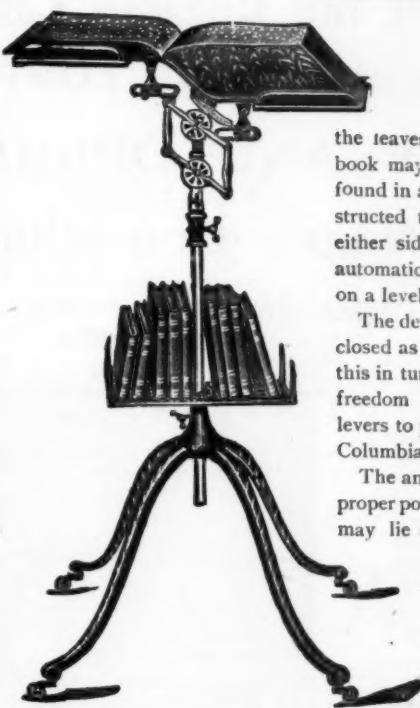
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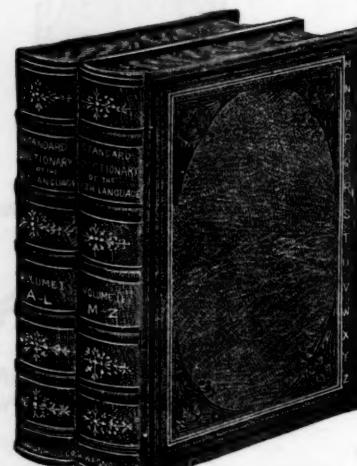
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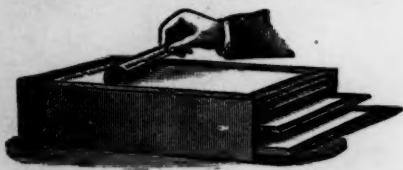
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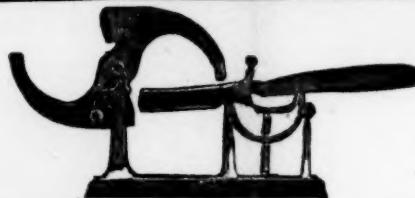
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